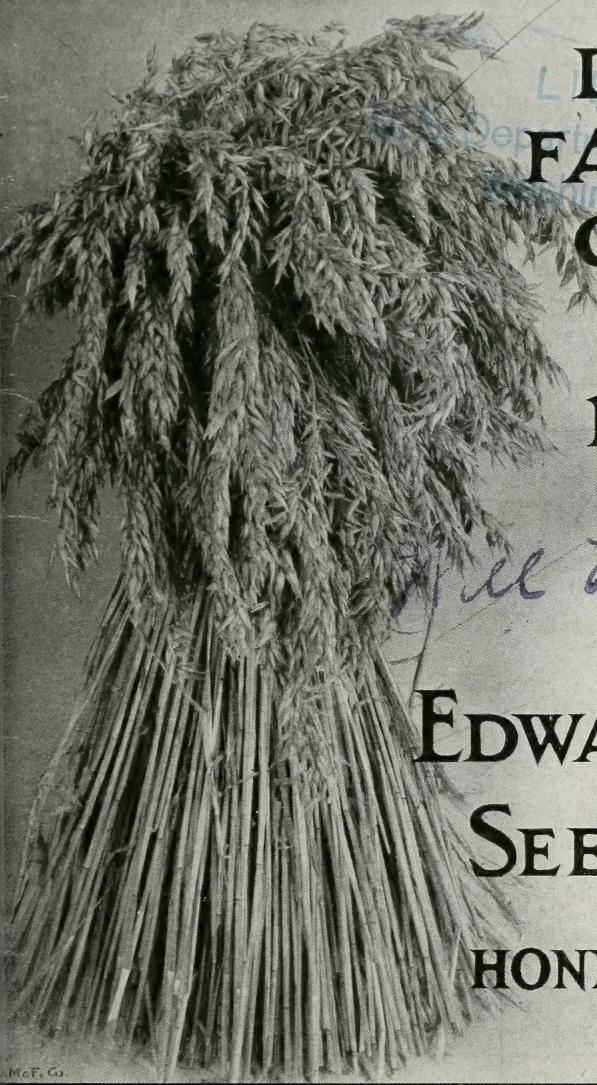


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**DIBBLE'S
FARM SEED
CATALOG**

1912

Wm. H. Jones, Jr.

**EDWARD F. DIBBLE
SEEDGROWER
HONEOYE FALLS, N.Y.**



The Plain Truth About the 1912 Farm Seed Situation

The 1911 Crop of Potatoes

Owing to a prolonged and unprecedented drought in the heavy potato-producing states, was one of the shortest ones on record and the smallest one per capita produced in the last twenty years.

The crop of 1909 was 376,000,000 bushels, that of 1910 as finally given by the Department of Agriculture, 336,000,000 bushels while 1911 has produced around 260,000,000 bushels or about 75,000,000 bushels less than were grown last year. Great Britain, Germany, France, Belgium, Austria and Canada have short crops, not more than enough for their own requirements. In many of our states, the stand was poor, crop was almost an entire failure, and hundreds of thousands of farmers did not raise enough for their own use. Early potatoes were never in such small supply as they are this season and will command fabulous prices before planting time. New York, Minnesota, Michigan, and Maine have smaller crops than usual, New York leading in production, of course, and the potatoes are of splendid quality. Prof. William Stuart of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington states in a recent letter—"We have not seen any blight in any field that we have visited in western New York" and out of the thousands of bushels of Seed Potatoes that we have taken into our storage houses, we have not stored a single rotten tuber.

As to Seed Oats

The Government Crop Report shows a decidedly short crop, around 300,000,000 bushels less than that of 1910, and of poor quality; many states, owing to the drought, having oats weighing only 17 to 27 pounds per bushel, not worth much for feeding and valueless for seed purposes. Our crop here, though shorter than usual, was most excellent compared with that in other sections, and we have in store some 10,000 bushels Seed Oats at this writing weighing from 34 to 40 pounds per measured bushel.

Seed Barley

The Barley crop suffered severely from the dry weather and is the smallest per capita grown in this country in the last forty years. Common barley, good, bad and indifferent, is worth \$1.25 per bushel right from the thresher uncleaned, and this high price makes it a mighty profitable crop to raise. Our Barley grown on our own farms is a splendid sample, bright and of good color.

Seed Corn

1911 was a year of short crops and corn suffered with the other cereals. The crop was a most uneven one, nothing but nubbins in many sections while in a few isolated regions it was magnificent. The writer personally inspected most carefully 300 acres of our seed Corn just before harvest and we have the finest crop of seed Corn in the curing houses we have ever had. Good seed Corn is scarce and high and will command higher prices than have prevailed for several years past.

Clover and Timothy Highest Since the War

Three short crops of clover seed in succession have put prices on Medium and Mammoth clover higher than ever. Alsike crop short but better than Medium and Mammoth and will rule somewhat lower in price.

Alfalfa Seed crop was exceedingly good, quality excellent and price lower.

Timothy Seed. "Smallest crop in fifty years" is the report, and a bushel of Timothy commands more money than the present generation of farmers has ever been called upon to pay before.

HONEOYE FALLS, N. Y.

Date _____ 191_____

Ship the following order on or about (Date) _____ 191____

Name _____


Post Office _____

County _____

State _____

Freight Station _____

P. O. Order	- - -	\$	_____
Draft on New York	-	\$	_____
Cash (in Reg'd Letter)		\$	_____
		\$	_____
		\$	_____

 Money sent in either of the above ways is at our risk ; if you send in any other way, it is at your risk.

Annual Catalogue, 1912

EDWARD F. DIBBLE SEED GROWER



Asking your careful consideration for this our 21st Annual Catalog, we congratulate our customers upon the fact that farm seeds of our introduction and dissemination have again given such general satisfaction to commercial growers throughout a score of states, in spite of the very unfavorable weather conditions that prevailed in many sections during the growing season of 1911.

This is strictly a **Farm Seed Catalog** and we grow and sell Farm Seeds and Farm Seeds only. If you want garden or flower seeds, look elsewhere for them; but if in need of Farm Seeds of any kind, we are **Headquarters**.

Our prices are as low as the **Best** farm seeds can be sold for, as we sell direct from our Seed Farms to yours, just one grade, and that the **best** Farm Seeds that money will buy. When we purchase seeds to supplement those of our own growing, we buy but one grade, and that is the best grade obtainable, regardless of price.

Now, if you want **high quality** seeds, order from this catalog.

In writing the descriptions of our various varieties of Seed Potatoes, Corn, Oats, etc., we tell the exact truth about each sort to the very best of our knowledge and belief. Throughout the book you will find many testimonial letters from satisfied customers, and these statements prove that Dibble's Farm Seeds "make good" when given a fair chance. We trust that you will take the time to read what we say about our seeds, but be sure and read **what others say about them**.

Our location and shipping facilities are of the best, and freight rates to points in the middle and eastern states are low. Honeoye Falls is 13 miles south of Rochester, 70 miles from Buffalo, and on the New York Central and Lehigh Valley Railroads.

C. L. freight rates to principal points are as follows: L. C. L. slightly higher.

Rate Points	Per 100 lbs.	Rate Points	Per 100 lbs.
New York.....	\$o 15	Worcester.....	\$o 17½
Trenton.....	15	Springfield.....	17½
Philadelphia.....	15	Hartford.....	17½
Baltimore.....	15	New Haven.....	17½
Pittsburgh.....	15	Bridgeport.....	17½
Harrisburg.....	15	Providence.....	17½
Cleveland.....	15	Washington.....	20
Boston.....	17½	Albany.....	10

PRICES are f. o. b. shipping station. Barrels and bags free, as stated.

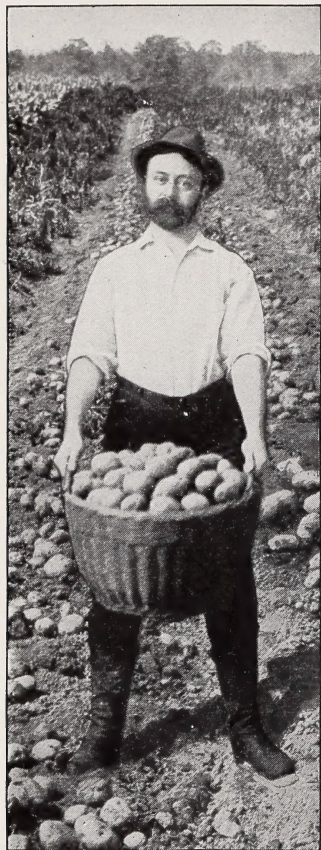
TERMS.—*Strictly cash with order, except on car-load lots, upon which we will make you a special price delivered at your station. If customers order goods shipped to a prepaid station, or to a station at which there is no agent, cash must accompany the order to prepay the freight; otherwise we will ship to the nearest railroad station at which there is a regular agent.*

REFERENCES.—Bank of Honeoye Falls, Bank of Lima, Dun's or Bradstreet's, editors of leading agricultural papers, and thousands of satisfied customers.

OUR GUARANTEE.—We guarantee our Seed Potatoes northern grown, assorted for seed purposes, and a first-class sample of the variety. Our Oats and Corn are thoroughly re-cleaned and screened by the best mills known to the trade, and in first-class condition for sowing. We use all reasonable care in sending out our seeds, but do not guarantee, nor will we be responsible for the crop grown from any of our seeds. If our customers have any complaint to make of any kind, it must be made on receipt of goods, to receive attention. Otherwise it will be mutually considered between the buyer and the seller that the goods are satisfactory.

DIBBLE'S SEED POTATOES

The Best in the World



O grow a profitable crop of Potatoes, several things are essential: (1) Good Seed, (2) Good Soil, (3) Good Farming; and the three working together compel success.

During a great many years on the farms of thousands of our customers, Potatoes of our introduction and dissemination have given general satisfaction. On the Eden Trial-Grounds in Massachusetts, **Dibble's Seed Potatoes** stood at the head three years in succession. At the great Potato Show held at Cornell University, Dibble's Seed Potatoes won the first prize for the largest, best and most comprehensive display of Potatoes (there being over 100 varieties in our exhibit). Whenever we have exhibited at the Fairs of the East, such as the Inter-State Fair at Trenton, N. J., the New York State Fair at Syracuse, our seed Potatoes have taken First Prize and first honors in each and every case over all other exhibitors. By reading the testimonials scattered throughout the book, you will find that our seeds are recommended by the editors of leading agricultural papers, various Experiment Stations, and the Departments of Agriculture of the United States and the Dominion of Canada.

Dibble's Seed Potatoes have given such splendid crops, out-yielding, in many instances, home-grown seed two to one, that we unhesitatingly say—**"Dibble's Seed Potatoes**, grown in the cold North on land naturally adapted to the best development of each variety, will produce larger and better crops than those from any other source."

We Are Seed-Potato Specialists

And have been for over twenty years. Our 1,600-acre seed farms are located in the best Potato section of the Empire State, the greatest Potato state of the Union. Our three warehouses located on our own private tracks adjoining the New York Central and Lehigh Valley railroads are 360 feet in length, capacity 75,000 bushels.

Our Potato crop in this immediate section was a good one, absolutely free from blight, the tubers are of good size and no rot whatever has shown up in any field in our vicinity. We are

Headquarters for Seed Potatoes

Northern-grown, vigorous, fully developed, healthy seed is the only kind you can afford to plant. Throw away blighted, half-grown, worn-out stock, if you have it. Plant **Dibble's Seed Potatoes**, then with Good Soil, Good Farming and Good Weather, your 1912 Potato crop is assured.

U. S. Department of Agriculture

Selects Honeoye Falls

**As the Location for the Most Extensive Experiments
in Potato Breeding Ever Conducted by Any Country**



LAST winter the chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry took up the question of the most desirable location for trial-grounds for growing the 20,000 new Potato seedlings that the Department had grown from seed-balls at the Arlington Greenhouses the previous season. After canvassing the advantages of the different states, western New York was chosen, owing to its well-established reputation for growing splendid crops of high-quality Potatoes comparatively free from disease. It is also far enough north to grow good seed Potatoes and only a night's ride from Washington. A farm just half a mile south of Honeoye Falls, and adjacent to our own seed farms, was chosen. As soon as spring opened, active work under the direction of our Mr. Dibble was begun on the field of sixteen acres which was plowed to a depth of ten inches and thoroughly fitted. The seed was shipped here from the cold-storage warehouses of the Department at Washington, and early in May Prof. William Stuart, the Department's Potato expert, came on and took charge of the planting. The field was laid off carefully into plats and five tubers of each of the 20,000 seedlings were planted, staked and numbered. In addition to the 20,000 seedlings some ten pounds of seed of each of 169 named varieties were planted for comparative results. The field was given thorough culture and was sprayed with Bordeaux mixture seven or eight times during the season as a safeguard against fungous diseases. Field notes were taken weekly of the work throughout the season and a record was kept of each variety, and of each seedling under observation.

The 169 named varieties were harvested first, and in spite of the dry weather which prevailed throughout the entire country, these named varieties, including some extremely early sorts that were not adapted to our section, produced very good yields. In some instances yields of 300 bushels per acre were obtained.

The seedlings were carefully harvested. The crop of the five plants of each of the 20,000 kinds were sacked and tagged and placed in cold storage for the winter and will be planted again next season, as it is the plan of the Department to continue the experiment here four years at least, in the hope of getting a number of new varieties for distribution to the farmers of the United States that will prove of great value. The seedlings used were grown from seed-balls for the most part obtained from crossing disease-resistant European and American varieties in 1909.

The work was under the direct charge of Prof. Stuart and W. V. Shear, assisted by H. E. Dibble, son of the President of the Company, and a Cornell man in the class of 1912.

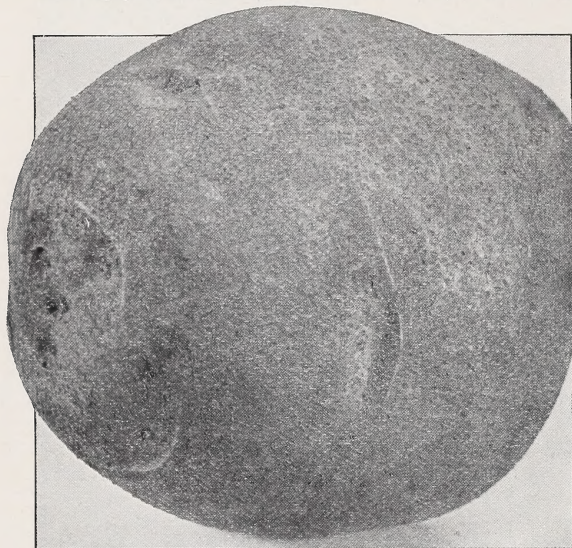
The results of the experiment carried on here will be available and can be obtained from the Department as soon as the experiment is concluded.

Dibble's Russet Potato

If you could find a late Potato with such a robust habit of growth that the rich, dark green vines covered the ground even when planted 3 feet apart each way, and that in a dry season, and these luxuriant vines were free from blight and not bothered with bugs, you would say that you had found a valuable variety. Then when you came to harvest the crop, you found under each hill six, eight, ten and even twelve large-sized round, white tubers, tubers as large and shapely as those of the Rurals, Carmans or Raleighs, but twice or three times as many per hill, tubers completely covered with a beautiful russet skin and tubers which, whether you baked or boiled them, upon tasting you at once pronounced "the best Potato you ever ate," you would exclaim: "This is the best Potato I ever saw."

Dibble's Russet fits the above description in every particular. The writer found this wonderful new Potato growing several hundred miles north of here, in fact, our entire stock comes from new soil, in the latitude of the cold Canadian cities of Ottawa and Montreal, northern-grown in every sense of the word.

We have just a thousand barrels of these beautiful new main-crop late Russet Potatoes to offer this season, and we are so confident that they will please you that we make



Dibble's Russet

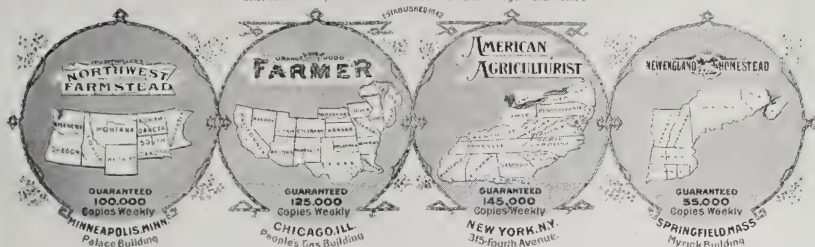
this offer: Let us have your order at once, stating just when you want the Potatoes shipped. Upon arrival, if they are not satisfactory in every way and fully up to the above description, return them to us by first train and we will refund your money and pay the freight both ways. It is up to you; you must be satisfied or the Potatoes are ours and you get your money back.

The price is low, considering the unequaled value offered: **bus. \$2.50, bbl. \$6, 4 bbls., enough to plant one acre, \$20, 10 bbls. \$40.**

One of the largest handlers of Potatoes in this country states: "Dibble's Russet will outsell any other Potato on any market at least 10 cts. per bushel." Figure this out. If you grow but 200 bushels per acre and get 10 cts. more per bushel than for common stock, your seed will not have cost you anything, and you will have secured stock seed for your entire acreage for next season's planting just for the mere cost of growing the crop. We have been specializing in Seed Potatoes for a quarter of a century and we commend to your careful consideration "Dibble's Russet" as the handsomest and most attractive main-crop potatoe of the age.

ORANGE JUDD COMPANY.

Publishers and Importers of all Standard Books pertaining to Rural Affairs



Combined Circulation 425,000 Copies Weekly

New York, November 23, 1911.

Mr. Edward F. Dibble,
Honeoye Falls, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Dibble:-

I think it is due you that I say a word about the seed corn and grass seed I obtained from you last spring. It was all of the very highest quality. I was particularly interested in seeing the attention you give to purity and to strong vitality. Even though the spring was exceedingly dry, almost every grain of the seed corn germinated. The clover and timothy gave a magnificent stand, even though the ground in which these were planted was extremely poor, being an old field that I have just started in to rescue.

I congratulate you on this firm stand you have taken for good seed--seed that is clean and of high germinating power. Indeed, everybody ought to be your customer.

Very truly yours,

Editor American Agriculturist.

READ THE PUBLISHERS' CONTRACT WITH YOU ON OTHER SIDE

If Dibble's Farm Seeds are good enough for the editor of the American Agriculturist, do you not think they should be sown on the farms of its readers?



Dibble's Early Manistee Potatoes (see page 7)

Good Words About Irish Cobbler, Early Manistee, and Up-to-Date Potatoes

The Seed Potatoes Were Very Satisfactory

The seed Potatoes I obtained from you this year were very satisfactory. I obtained a yield which I figured at 300 bushels per acre.—H. W. Collingwood, Editor The Rural New Yorker, N. Y

422 Bushels Per Acre

The Manistee Potatoes yielded at the rate of 422 bushels per acre.—W. T. MACOUN, Horticulturist, Central Experiment Farm, Ottawa, Dominion of Canada.

Blight- and Rust-proof

The Manistees are good yielders, and so far have proved to be blight- and rust-proof. Yield of first crop over 100 barrels per acre, and the second crop grown on the same field planted July 28 yielded at least 50 barrels per acre.—H. K. NOTTINGHAM, Eastville, Va.

10 to 15 Marketable Tubers of Up-to-Date in Each Hill

The Up-to-Date remained green until killed by frost about a week ago, planted the latter part of April; thickest, heaviest vines I ever saw. They yielded very well, better than any other variety planted in this section. In most places in my field, I have found 10 to 15 marketable tubers in each hill.—E. E. SPROWLS, Washington county, Pa., November 6, 1911.

\$300 from Three Acres

The Cobblers netted me more than \$300 from 3 acres of land, which, considering the unusual drought, I considered good.—W. H. WONDER, Dover, Del., October 13, 1911.

Seed Potatoes Are Out of Sight

The seed potatoes I bought of you last spring were out of sight. Crop from home-grown seed very poor. Your seed did more than well. Manistees yielded 210 bushels per acre, sold at \$1.25 per bushel; Cobblers ran at the rate of 190, all in at \$1.25 per bushel.—HENRY BRADIGAN, Jamestown, N. Y., November 20, 1911.

450 Bushels of Merchantable Cobblers

One of my neighbors raised from one barrel of your Irish Cobblers last season, 90 bushels of good Potatoes. My own yielded 450 bushels of merchantable Cobblers from the ten barrels planted.—HOWARD C. PARK, Cashier, Central National Bank of Columbus, Ohio.

Free from Blight

The Irish Cobblers were fine in size, and yield with us was 225 bushels per acre, free from blight.—MILTON O. MOORE, Washington, Pa.

Manistees Are the Largest Yielders

Your Early Manistee did very well; yield about 250 bushels per acre.—NEWTON SMITH, South Hadley Falls, Mass.



Dibble's Irish Cobblers Pedigree Stock

The **Irish Cobbler** is the best extra-early white Potato now grown. The tubers are uniformly smooth, round, plump and handsome, creamy white, eyes strong and well developed. The flesh is white and of splendid quality. Our stock is strictly choice, medium size, containing no coarse, overgrown tubers whatever, bright, clean, and in every way, the choicest lot of Cobblers possible to procure.

We have about 100 barrels of 'choice seconds, tubers about hen's egg size of our Pedigree stock Irish Cobblers which we quote at the same price as the firsts.

Dibble's Early Manistee

The **Manistee** is a seedling of the **Rose**, round to oblong in shape, slightly flattened, skin light pink, eyes near the surface, flesh pure white, and table quality that is hard to beat. Vines are luxuriant in growth and have never blighted with us here in western New York. On the **Eden Trial-Grounds**, the **Manistee** yielded 380 bushels per acre, and Mr. Lawrence, the proprietor, pronounced it "the best early or intermediate both for production and quality." The **Manistee** is not an extra-early Potato but ripens with such standard varieties as **Rose** and **Hebrons**.

The New Potato Irish Up-to-Date

This new main-crop white Potato was originated by Findlay of Scotland. The stock seed from which we are offering this variety came direct to us from Ireland several years ago. In 1909, during a season of prolonged drought without rain at one time for eight weeks, the **Up-to-Date** made a yield on ordinary farm land without manure or fertilizer of over three hundred bushels per acre. Season of 1910, when we had an abundance of moisture, the yield was equally good. Foliage is a rich dark green; vines very heavy—in fact, the strongest, most luxuriant vines of any of the different varieties we have tested in western New York. This past season the **Up-to-Date** has out-yielded on the same farm such standard varieties as **Carmans**, **Sir Walter Raleighs** and the like, **over two to one**. The **Up-to-Date** is very late and grows until killed by frost, at least that is our experience with it. We believe it to be a good variety to grow where blight is prevalent and where the seasons are long enough for it to mature.

Price-list on page 14

"The Proof of the Pudding Is in the Eating"

From the Publishers of Country Life in America

The Cobblers from you were the earliest we had; the Beauty of Hebron produced the largest crop. Prices obtained ran from \$4.50 to \$2.50 per barrel, an average of \$3.50 per barrel for the crop. Should we plant potatoes another year, shall we use your seed.

Potatoes did not blight.

*Doubleday, Page & Company
Garden City
Long Island, N. Y.*

Only Good Crop in Our Town

I bought three barrels New Queen Potatoes from you last year and had the only good crop in our town.—W. K. CROSBY, Greene county, N. Y.

Absolutely Free from Disease

From one and one-half acres, we dug 299 bushels from your seed, absolutely free from disease. The seed was perfectly satisfactory to us in every way.—D. C. HARTES, Dearborn county, Ind.

Withstood the Drought Well

The Potatoes were free from blight and withstood the drought well. The profit from two barrels planted above price and freight amounted to over \$100.—WALTER W. SCOTT, Northumberland, Pa., October 16, 1911.

Had 60 Bushels from a Barrel

The seed Potatoes I had from you last spring yielded fine. Had 60 bushels from a barrel planted. Sold the crop for \$1.75 per bushel.—C. E. TUCKER, Naugatuck, Conn., October 13, 1911.

Yielded about 200 Bushels Per Acre

The Potatoes I received from you last spring did well, yielding about 200 bushels per acre. My home-grown seed yielded about 50 bushels.—S. A. GLOVER, Lycoming county, Pa.

Disposed of All I Could Spare at \$1.25 Per Bushel

We had the best crop of Potatoes from your seed that we ever raised—300 bushels from one acre, with no rot, blight or scab. Disposed of all I could spare at \$1.25 per bushel, right from the field.—H. B. KELLER, Amenia, N. Y.

Yield Almost Double That of Home-grown Seed

The seed Potatoes received from you last spring have proved all right, the yield is almost double that from home-grown seed.—J. A. SHUEY, New Cumberland, Pa.

Sold Entire Crop at \$4 a Barrel

Early Potatoes did well. Sold entire crop at \$4 per barrel.—O. S. BROOKS, Ossining, N. Y., November 17, 1911.

Your Seed Potatoes Are O. K.

The seed Potatoes bought of you last spring yielded well, had better crop than last season. Your seed Potatoes are O. K.—C. D. CATLIN, Litchfield, Conn., October 13, 1911.

Improvement Is What We All Need

The seed Potatoes I bought from you last spring gave best results, yielded well. I congratulate you on your good work. Improvement is what we all need.—GEORGE M. STOCKHOLM, Rhinebeck, N. Y., October 12, 1911.

Twice as Much as My Own Seed

The Potatoes I bought from you last year yielded about twice as much as my own seed planted in the same field.—G. H. Whitesell, Laneville, W. Va.

320 Bushels from 4 Barrels

The Potatoes grew to perfection without any blight. The four barrels bought of you were planted on one acre of ground and yielded 320 bushels.—J. W. F. COPENHEAVER, York County, Pa.



A PAGE OF PINK- AND WHITE-SKINNED **EARLY POTATOES**

Early Bovee

Henderson's Early Bovee, pronounced by the introducers, Peter Henderson & Co., of New York, the earliest Potato of all.

New Queen

This excellent early Potato comes from the state of Maine. It is a fine, large-sized Potato, resembling the Hebron in shape and color. In addition to being early, it is of fine table quality, and is highly productive. Adapted to all sections. In our opinion, for standard early crop, the **New Queen** is one of the best varieties to grow.

Early Hebron

Standard old sort, with pink and white skin. To those who have grown **Hebron** with good results when first introduced, we believe our new-land **Early Hebrons** will pay them equally well today.

Crown Jewel

An early Potato, resembling Early Bovee and Burpee's Extra-Early. This is a favorite Potato in the vicinity of Philadelphia.

Burpee's Extra-Early

An early variety, that is quite popular, being very productive. The tubers are of good size, oblong in form, very smooth and pinkish white in color.

Early Ohio

The well-known stand-by for thousands of market-gardeners who desire a first-early Potato for home trade. The **Early Ohio** is round to oblong in shape, extremely early and very desirable. We have a choice stock of **Ohios** on hand, produced on new soil.

Early Six-Weeks

A Potato of the Ohio class, introduced by a western seedsman, a few years ago, as "the earliest Potato in the world." They are as early as any variety that we have ever tested.

Price-list on page 14

Testimonials from Those Who KNOW

Government Experts Pronounce Dibble's Seed True to Name

Laurenz Greene, Experimentalist of the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station, Ames, Iowa, writes to an Iowa farmer who wished to purchase some genuine Early Rose, in a letter dated March 25, 1911, "I would refer you to the E. F. Dibble Co., Honeoye Falls, N. Y., from whom we got our seed last year. The Government Experts pronounce their seed to be true to name. If you will write the Dibble Co., I believe you will get genuine seed."

Best Crop I Ever Had

The Potatoes yielded fine. Best crop I ever had. We sold them for \$4 per barrel.—R. G. OLIN, Ulster Park, N. Y., October 16, 1911.

A Grand Success

The Potato seed was a grand success. Our Potatoes were the best grown within an area of three miles.—Dr. P. H. O'HARA, Pottsville, Pa., October 11, 1911.

I Never Had Better Seed

I never had a better stand than from your Potatoes which I bought of you last spring. I never had better seed in all my planting.—J. M. RUTLEDGE, Midvale, Ohio, September 16, 1911.

Potatoes Were Satisfactory

Potatoes I bought of you were satisfactory. Sold the crop at from \$1 to \$1.60 per bushel.—WALTER W. NEAL, Millbrook, N. Y., October 14, 1911.

Produced Twice as Much as Our Own Seed

The season here this year was too dry for a big crop, but Potatoes grown from our own seed did not produce over one-half the crop that your northern-grown seed did.—Willis E. Bacon, Middletown, Conn.

No Blight or Disease of Any Kind

The Early Rose I had from you were very satisfactory in every respect, no blight or disease of any kind, and yielded about 200 bushels per acre.—G. E. REED, Carmel, N. Y.

Had a Very Good Crop

I had a very good crop of Potatoes from your seed, the three varieties averaged 210 bushels per acre.—HUGH RIDDEL, Brentwood, N. Y.

I Have Had Large Yields of Good Potatoes

I had an exceedingly large yield of very fine potatoes from the seed I purchased from you this spring. I cannot state exactly how many bushels per acre. I have purchased my seed from you for a number of years, and when weather conditions were in any way favorable, I have had large yields of good potatoes.—WILLIAM H. DANIELS, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

Best Potatoes He Ever Had

I purchased some Early Rose Potatoes from you this spring, and I have the best Potatoes and most thrifty looking patch I ever had, and I am getting from \$2.40 to \$3 per bushel for them.—F. C. BEALS, Hamilton, Ohio, June 29, 1911.

Germination Was Perfect

The seed Potatoes bought from you were very good. Germination was perfect. The yield from your seed planted by the side of my own, home-grown seed, was three times as good.—H. B. NOLL, Ellicott City, Md.

Exceedingly Large Yield

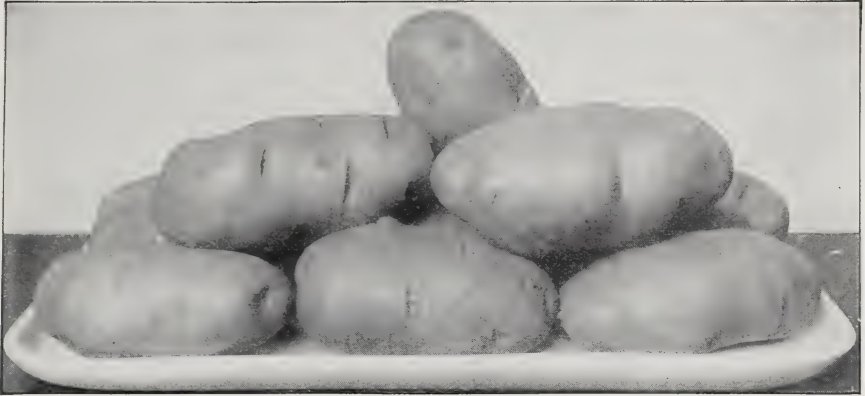
Potatoes were almost a complete failure this year owing to weather conditions and bugs, but potatoes grown from your seed produced from one-fourth to one-third more per acre than from home-grown seed.—C. E. KEMMERER, Bethlehem, Pa.

Better Than Anything Else I Had

The Potatoes you sent me last spring were fine—better than anything else I had, and yielded 300 bushels per acre free from blight.—S. D. Ireland, Fremont, O.

The Early Rose Were Fine

The Early Rose were fine, raised 70 bushels from each barrel planted.—W. D. Empie, Schoharie county, N. Y.



A PAGE OF THE BEST EARLY POTATOES OF THE ROSE TYPE

Early Norther

Introduced by one of the leading growers in northern Maine, a few years ago, as a seedling of the old Early Rose, with the additional claim that it is a week earlier and more prolific. We recommend the **Early Norther** as the best of the extremely early Potatoes of the Rose type.

Clark's No. 1

It bears a close resemblance to Early Rose in appearance. It cooks mealy, is of excellent flavor, and is, in every way, a capital variety for either the farmer or market-gardener.

Early Fortune

A most desirable variety. In form and color it resembles the Early Rose, but in quality it surpasses it. It is a very handsome Potato. The quality, shape and color are of the best.

Early Rose

The genuine **Early Rose**, the old standard sort among the early red varieties. We have the genuine stock of this variety grown on virgin soil, and recommend it as good as was the stock of the **Early Rose** in the palmy days of its first introduction.

Houlton Rose

Houlton Rose is an improved strain of the genuine old Early Rose. We have found that **Houlton Rose** gives a uniformly good crop wherever planted.

Quick Crop

Is an exceedingly handsome Potato of the light-colored Rose type, and a very rapid grower.

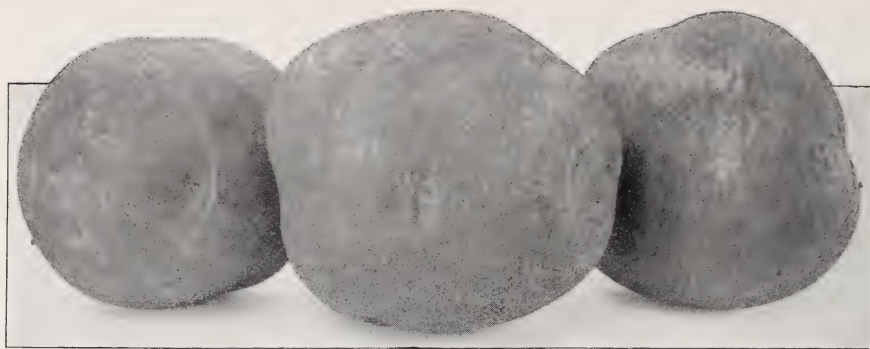
Early Thoroughbred

This is a new variety of the Rose family, and is claimed to have many points of excellence.

Bliss' Triumph

Extra-early round red with white flesh. More desirable in some sections than the other Potatoes of the Ohio class. Also called Red River Ohio, Acme, etc., by some seedsmen.

Price-list on page 14



Testimonials on Main-Crop Potatoes

Dealings Have Been Unqualifiedly Business-like and Satisfactory

Luther Tucker & Son, Publishers of the Country Gentleman, in a letter dated June 1, 1911, from which we are permitted to quote, state: "Mr. Dibble has been a large and regular patron of the advertising columns of the Country Gentleman for many years, and must have sold in the aggregate a vast quantity of seeds to our subscribers, from whom we have heard nothing that was not in the highest degree complimentary. His dealings with us have been unqualifiedly business-like and satisfactory. There is no one in the country from whom we could order seeds with greater confidence or for whom we could receive an advertisement with greater pleasure."

The Finest, Smoothest Potatoes

The Delawares that I bought of you were the finest, smoothest Potatoes that grew.—A. J. BURROWS, Troy, N. Y., November 10, 1911.

Outyielded All Other Varieties

The Carmans outyielded all other varieties; they yielded about 300 bushels per acre.—A. D. WISE, Montcalm county, Mich., November 7, 1911.

The Finest I Ever Saw

Yield of Potatoes very good, about 200 bushels per acre. We used the Green Mountains exclusively. The seed we purchased from you was the finest I ever saw.—JOHN EASTWOOD, N. Adams, Mass., October 12, 1911.

Yielded 200 Bushels Per Acre

The Potatoes yielded 200 bushels per acre grown from your seed. Price at digging time \$1.10 per bushel.—WM. PAUSEWANG, Sayville, N. Y., October 12, 1911.

Cleanest and Most Uniform Stock

The seed Potatoes purchased from you this last spring were the cleanest and most uniform stock I have ever purchased.—F. A. Taber, Union, N. Y., October 12, 1911.

290 Bushels Per Acre

The Carman No. 3 yielded 290 bushels per acre.—E. N. HICKEY, Hampshire county, Mass.

Pleased with the Results

I am glad to report that I am more than pleased with the results of the Potato seed I bought of you last spring, as they were true to name.—HARRY A. WALLING, Phalanx, N. J., August 22, 1911.

Very Much Pleased

We are very much pleased with the Potatoes we have received from you this spring, and the promptness with which you have filled our order.—JOHN R. DAYTON, Purchasing Agent North Side Farmers' Club, Port Jefferson, N. Y., April 25, 1911.

I Sold 325 Bushels

Enclosed find order for Potatoes and check for same. Last year we planted your Moneymaker on three-fourths of an acre, and I sold 325 bushels by weight.—C. M. HATHAWAY, Peru, Mass.

Nicest Shipment of Potatoes We Have Ever Received

We have received the car of Potatoes, and wish to say for your satisfaction that it is the nicest shipment of Potatoes we have ever received.—GEORGE L. WEAVER, Steward State Institution for Feeble Minded, Polk, Venango county, Pa., April 6, 1911.

Better Than the Average

The Delaware did the best with me, making a yield of 225 bushels per acre, which was better than the average in this territory.—W. B. BATCHELDER, North Chichester, N. H.



STANDARD WHITE MAIN-CROP POTATOES

Sir Walter Raleigh

The **Sir Walter Raleigh** is the best of the late Mr. Carman's introductions. The tubers are round to oblong in shape, very uniform as to size.

Carman No. 3

Another large, round, white, main-crop Potato. The tubers are very large, eyes are shallow, and few in number, and it is an immense yielder of large Potatoes.

Rural New-Yorker No. 2

A standard, late, round, white variety, originated by the editor of the "Rural New Yorker."

Green Mountain

The **Green Mountain** is a very valuable variety for main crop. It is a fair white-skinned Potato, of flat, oval form, very smooth and handsome.

Gold Coin

A late, round white Potato introduced by Burpee several years ago that we have found to be very desirable for main crop.

State of Maine

A standard, large, late variety, resembling the **Green Mountain** in many respects.

Twentieth Century

is an extremely late white Potato that has to recommend it the following characteristics: good yielding qualities, strong, robust foliage that has never blighted with us.

Ionia Seedling

is a good, first-class round white Potato introduced by us several years ago, intermediate in point of ripening.

Dibble's Moneymaker

Dibble's Moneymaker is the handsomest and most productive long white potato ever introduced.

Price-list on page 14

1912 Price-List of Seed Potatoes

New York State produced, as a rule, during the last twenty years, as many potatoes as any other two states. There are no better Potatoes grown than those of the Empire State. Honeoye Falls is in the center of the great Potato producing section of the Genesee Valley country, the garden of the greatest Potato state of the Union. Our warehouses are filled with choice stock saved from fields that were absolutely free from blight, tubers thoroughly matured; of choice quality.

WE ARE HEADQUARTERS

Potato crop of 1911 one of the shortest on record. While all varieties are in small supply, there is not early stock enough to go around. Our advice is—Place your order at once, as prices are sure to advance as planting time approaches, and if we have your order now you can depend upon getting the stock shipped as per your order.

Quotations are made for immediate acceptance, subject to change without notice as the markets advance and to confirmation on receipt of order. New double-headed barrels and sacks free. Make out your order today and send it to us. We will hold the stock for you till safe to ship, or as you may direct.

	Per bbl.	10 bbls. per bbl.
1. Dibble's Russet. New; late, round white	\$6 00	\$4 00
2. Up-to-Date. Very late, round white	4 25	4 00
3. Irish Cobbler. Round; white; very early	4 25	4 00
4. Early Ohio. Standard extra-early sort	4 25	4 00
5. Early Six Weeks. Extra-early; earliest of all	4 25	4 00
6. Bliss' Triumph. Round; red; extra-early	4 25	4 00
7. Dibble's Manistee. New; best cropper	4 00	3 75
8. Dibble's Ionia Seedling. Good main crop	4 00	3 75
9. Dibble's Moneymaker. Long; late; white	4 00	3 75
10. Dibble's Twentieth Century. Late; white	4 00	3 75
11. Burpee's Extra-Early. Good; first-early sort	4 00	3 75
12. Henderson's Early Bovee. Early Hebron type	4 00	3 75
13. Crown Jewel. First-early of the Hebron type	4 00	3 75
14. Northern Beauty. Early red; good yielder	4 00	3 75
15. Quick Crop. New; early; rapid grower	4 00	3 75
16. Early Thoroughbred. Early Rose type	4 00	3 75
17. New Queen. Desirable early of the Hebron type	4 00	3 75
18. Early Norther. Choice Early Rose type	4 00	3 75
19. Early Hebron. Early; pink and white skin	4 00	3 75
20. Clark's No. 1. Good Early Rose sort	4 00	3 75
21. Early Fortune. Early; good Potato; rose color	4 00	3 75
22. Houlton Rose. Improved strain Early Rose	4 00	3 75
23. Old Early Rose. Standard sort; very reliable	4 00	3 75
24. Sir Walter Raleigh. Late; round white	3 50	3 25
25. Carman No. 3. Late; round white	3 50	3 25
26. Rural New Yorker. Standard; round white	3 50	3 25
27. State of Maine. Standard; oblong; white	3 75	3 50
28. Green Mountain. Round to oblong; white	3 75	3 50
29. Delaware. Late; white; round to oblong	3 75	3 50
30. Gold Coin. Late; round white	3 50	3 25
31. American Giant. Long; white; good yielder	4 25	4 00

We have a few hundred barrels seconds, various kinds, as low as \$3 per bbl.

If ordered in sacks, 20 cts. less per package on all varieties. Special prices on club or neighborhood orders of 100 barrels. Special prices on car lots delivered to your station. Write for them today.

A LAST WORD

At the time of writing this page, December 1, just before going to press, the Potato crop is bringing to the farmers of this country more money than it has ever brought before. Potatoes of good quality are selling around \$1 per bushel from Maine through New York and west to Minnesota and the Dakotas. The best authorities agree in saying that Potatoes will bring higher prices before the season closes than have ever been known, values of from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per bushel for eating Potatoes are freely predicted.



Exhibit of Edward F. Dibble, Seed Grower, at the great Cornell University Potato Show, where our exhibit of 100 varieties won the first prize

Good Words for Our Clover and Grass Seed

Timothy Practically Perfect

I sent samples of your Clover, Timothy and Alfalfa to Washington. I found the Timothy practically perfect, the Alfalfa good, quick germination, free from dodder, and the Clover was as good as any I ever got hold of.—P. H. MEAD, Silver Creek, N. Y., October 15, 1911.

Yours Was the Cleanest and Best

In regard to the clover and grass seed would say that of the five different samples of grass seed sent me in the spring, yours was the cleanest and best, so I ordered your D. B. Brand. The germination was good and free from weed seeds.—RICHARD LECHNER, Sheridan, Lebanon county, Pa.

I Have the Finest Seeding in This Neighborhood

I was very much pleased with the seed I received from you and I have the finest seeding in this neighborhood. Several who bought poor, cheap seed hereabouts had total failures with their seeding.—AMOS A. BARNES, Ithaca, N. Y., October 19, 1911.

Seed Is Thoroughly Recleaned

The Clover and Timothy which I have bought of you for several years past is far better than is sold on the local market; the seed is thoroughly recleaned and the germination good as you claimed it would be.—GRANT B. ROBINSON, Portville, N. Y. November 6, 1911.

I Have Not Discovered a Weed Seed

The seed we bought of you was very satisfactory. I have not discovered a weed seed in the whole field.—ELMER J. TEATOR, Red Hook, N. Y.

I Never Had Better Seed

The clover and grass seed I had from you were O. K., I never had better seed. The seed was entirely clean of filth and the best I have sown in twenty years.—F. A. WAGENER, Berea, W. Va.

I Have the Best Catch I Ever Saw

The clover seed I bought from you did well. I have the best catch I ever saw, without any exception.—D. H. WEDDELL, McKeesport, Pa.

Clover and Timothy Seed Which Was First Class

We had 22 bushels Clover and Timothy seed which was first-class. I know right where to send for next supply.—DANIEL E. SNYDER, Candor, N. Y.

The Best I Ever Bought

The grass seeds I bought of you were very satisfactory, in fact, the best I ever bought.—GEORGE B. BILLINGS, Middlebury, Vt.

Just as You Recommended It

Grass seed I bought of you was just as you recommended it, the germination was good and the seeding good.—M. C. KEENEY, Laceyville, Pa., Oct. 23, 1911.

Exactly as Represented

I found the Clover and Timothy seed exactly as represented.—A. H. SMITH, Union City, Pa., October 24, 1911.

I Have an Excellent Seeding

I am well pleased with my Clover and Timothy seed obtained from you. It came fine and I have an excellent seeding.—VERNON C. OGDEN, Brookton, N. Y., October 24, 1911.

Better Than You Claimed

The Clover and Timothy seeds were as good or better than you claimed, and I have as fine a seeding as any one would wish.—F. A. LILLY, Caneadea, N. Y., October 20, 1911.

The Seed Was Perfect

We have the best seeding of clover we have had for several years. The seed was perfect. I compared the orchard grass seed with some that was at the wholesale stores here and there was 30 per cent difference in the values at the same price.—RHEY T. SMITH, Morgantown, W. Va.

The Grass Seed Was Very Nice

Dear Sir:—The grass seed was very nice in every way and came up better than any seed I ever sowed before.—ROBERT R. DAVIS, Watkins, N. Y.

Clover Seed Was Very Satisfactory

The clover seed purchased from you was very satisfactory in every way. I have a splendid stand although it was a very dry summer.—JOHN DEWITT, Hersey, Mich.

Clover and Grass Seed, '11 Crop

99.50 PER CENT PURE

We pay particular attention to the selection of high-grade, extra-clean Clover, Timothy and other grass seeds. We use on our 1600-acre seed farms the very best seeds obtainable, regardless of cost, and this is the only grade we sell to our customers.

Our D. B. brand seeds, which means "Dibble's Best," are carefully selected, re-cleaned and graded by the best mills known to the trade, and are shipped direct to our customers from Toledo, Buffalo or Honeoye Falls, as we have stocks at the three points named.

Our D. B. brand is purchased by us on a positive analysis that it is 99.50 per cent pure or better, and we have had numerous samples tested at the Geneva, N. Y., Experiment Station that were pronounced practically pure.

We sell our D. B. brand seeds to you this way: Upon arrival, test them any way you wish, send samples to your Experiment Station or to Washington, and if you are not satisfied that they are as good as we say they are, return them at once; we will refund your money and pay the freight both ways. Send for samples and special price list.



RED MEDIUM CLOVER.

This common Red Clover is largely grown throughout the country, and in many sections instead of being called Medium, it is called June Clover, as it is earlier than the Mammoth, which ripens a little later.

MAMMOTH SAPLING, or ENGLISH CLOVER. Compared with the common Red Clover, its flower, foliage and stems are of darker color.

ALSIKE, or SWEDISH. The most hardy of all Clovers; perennial. On rich, moist soils it yields an enormous quantity of hay or pasturage, but its greatest value is for sowing with other Clover and grasses.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER. Valuable in pasture mixtures.

ORCHARD GRASS. This is one of the most desirable pasture grasses for stock.

TIMOTHY. This is the most valuable of all the grasses for hay, especially in the North. Thrives best on moist, loamy soils of medium tenacity.

MEADOW FESCUE. An excellent pasture grass, as it yields a large amount of early and late feed.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS, Fancy Cleaned. Is the most nutritious of all northern grasses for pasture.

RED TOP. A good permanent grass, well adapted to wet lands.

HUNGARIAN GRASS.

COMMON MILLET.

IMPROVED GERMAN MILLET.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE. Especially desirable for pasturing hogs during the summer months.

CANADA FIELD PEAS. Field Peas deserve more attention for fodder than they now receive. They are fully equal to corn on some soils and about six weeks earlier.



Loading Alfalfa hay onto wagon with the Dain hay-loader

Alfalfa Testimonials

99 1-2 Per Cent Pure and Absolutely Free from Dodder and Trefoil

I am very glad to say that the Alfalfa seed I secured from you five years ago was an excellent sample. It proved 99½ per cent pure, and absolutely free from dodder and trefoil. We had that sample sown on some 50 acres and all of it is still thrifty and a very good stand. I am very glad to express my satisfaction in regard to this and the other purchases I have made from you.—S. Fraser, Geneseo, N. Y., November 23, 1911.

Practically Free from Weeds

The Alfalfa seed purchased of you pronounced by Experiment Station as practically free from weeds. Germination good, and I have a first class seedling from it.—S. PERCY HOOKER, LeRoy, N. Y., October 23, 1911.

The Stand of Alfalfa Is Excellent

The Alfalfa seed that I had from you was clean and nice. Sample I sent to the Experiment Station proved the best of all the samples that I sent and the stand of Alfalfa is excellent.—JOSEPH GEORGE, JR., Java Center, N. Y., November 21, 1911.

It Could Not Have Been Better

I was very well pleased with the Alfalfa seed bought of you. It could not have been better.—E. H. ORBER, Milford, Pa.

Was Entirely Satisfactory

The Alfalfa seed obtained from you last August was entirely satisfactory; the seed was clean, the germination good, and I have a splendid seedling therefrom.—E. F. STRICKLAND, Akron, N. Y., October 19, 1911.

All You Claimed for It

The Alfalfa seed was all you claimed for it; it was A No. 1.—H. F. WILSON, Monessen, Pa.

The Best I Have Ever Seen

The Timothy and Clover seed was clean and I have a good stand. The Alfalfa seed was the best I have ever seen.—SAMUEL A. MOSES, Smithfield, Pa.

D. B. Brand Alfalfa Cannot Be Excelled

We have been growing Alfalfa over thirty years and have grown some seed, but could not equal the seed you shipped us last May. We sowed the bushel of Alfalfa, D. B. brand, on two acres July 14, which produced the first cutting September 18, 2,500 lbs. A No. 1 hay. We think there is not another field in this or any other county in this state that can equal it for the time it has been growing, and we also wish to add that D. B. brand Alfalfa cannot be excelled.—GEORGE MILLER & SON, Naples, N. Y., October 30, 1911.

I Think Every Seed Must Have Grown

I sowed the Alfalfa seed June 10 and today it stands eight inches high and every inch of the ground is covered. I think every seed must have grown.—GEORGE W. TOMPKINS, Trumansburg, N. Y., July 27, 1911.



Alfalfa

Alfalfa is acknowledged the most wonderful and productive plant of the clover family. It will grow on any good corn or wheat land, or on any soil that will give a good catch of clover. Once established, it is very hardy, sinking its roots deeply after moisture and nourishment, and the severest drought or coldest weather will not kill it.

The plant grows about 3 feet high, can be cut three to four times each season, and produces an average of four to five tons of hay per acre, and the analysis shows one ton of well-cured Alfalfa to be worth practically the same as a ton of wheat bran.

Alfalfa is very high in protein, showing 21.19 per cent, and combined with corn fodder or ensilage makes an ideal feed for milch cows, and as a feed for horses and hogs it can not be excelled.

A field well set to Alfalfa will last from ten to twenty years. We have over 60 acres on our own seed farms, and one field of 9 acres five years old gave us, last season, in three cuttings, five tons per acre, pasturing thirty-four hogs during the summer.

We have found out by experience how to grow Alfalfa successfully, and have published a little pamphlet entitled "Dibble on Alfalfa," telling you all about it, and we send it free to all who are interested.

Our D. B. Brand Alfalfa seed is northern-grown, hardy and grown without irrigation, that is, grown under the same conditions prevailing here in the East, is the best obtainable, regardless of price, and every bushel we buy is bought with the positive analysis that it is above 99.50 per cent pure and free from dodder and trefoil; we have had numerous samples tested at the Geneva N. Y. Experiment Station that were pronounced practically pure. One large lot of northern-grown Alfalfa seed that we have on hand now was tested by the Department of Agriculture at Washington, and shows 99.75 per cent pure and, of course, free from dodder and trefoil. The D. B. Brand is so well known for purity that it is used by thousands of progressive farmers who insist upon having the best. **Cornell University** uses our D. B. Brand seeds on the College Farms, and scores of farmers writing us pronounce our D. B. Alfalfa the best they ever saw.

You run no risk buying Alfalfa seed of us. Send for samples and special quotations. If you purchase, we make prompt shipment and upon arrival test the seed any way you wish; send samples to your state experiment station or to Washington for analysis, and if the seed is not fully as good as we say it is, return it to us by first freight and we will refund your money and pay the freight both ways.

Our Customers Praise Twentieth Century Oats

Were Very Much Pleased with the Twentieth Century

In regard to the Twentieth Century Oats, we are pleased to say that they yielded 55 bushels per acre, by weight. On a large field of about 16 acres, our own Clydesdale variety yielded 27 bushels per acre, and the yield of Clydesdale Oats on our best Clydesdale field comparable to the yield of the Twentieth Century was 43 2-3 bushels per acre. We are very much pleased with the Twentieth Century Oats and expect to plant largely of them next year.—Edward R. Minns, New York State College of Agriculture, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Yield Two to One Better

The Twentieth Century Oats were fine, they yielded just two bushels where other oats yielded one in the same field.—C. A. Boyd, Sagerstown, Pa.

440 Bushels from 4 Acres

From four acres of land, we threshed this season 440 bushels of Oats, thresher's measure.—LEVI SIMONS, Livingston, county, N. Y.

Weighed 38 Pounds to the Bushel

The Oats that I purchased from you last season gave 70 measured bushels to the acre, very heavy grain, weighing 38 pounds to the bushel.—A. YEOMANS, Wayne county, N. Y.

Admired by All Who Saw Them

My Oats were the admiration of all who saw them. They stood fully 4 feet tall, and the heads would measure 12 inches in length.—WM. D. KLEE, Anne Arundel county, Md.

They Cannot Be Beat

The Twentieth Century Oats which I purchased from you last spring were entirely satisfactory. The percentage of germination was very high, and they grew a tall, stiff straw and yielded 60 bushels per acre. They cannot be beat.—E. D. ROGERS, Burlington county, N. J.

25 to 50 Per Cent Better Yield Than Others

The Twentieth Century Oats I bought of you last spring came up good, stood up well, and in instances where they were sown beside other kinds, yielded from 25 to 50 per cent better than others. Very many of the Oats bought in this vicinity did not germinate at all.—C. D. JAMES, Danielson, Conn.

Twentieth Century Oats Did Fine

The Twentieth Century Oats did fine. Threshed 68 bags from 2 bushels sowing. Average weight about 80 pounds to the bag.—W. H. SWARTS, Allegheny county, N. Y.

Yielded Better Than Any in the Neighborhood

The seed Oats purchased from you yielded better than any in the neighborhood.—HARRY B. SAWYER, Solon, Ohio, October 12, 1911.

The Banner Piece of Oats in Stratham

The Oats I raised from your seed were simply great; they stood up in good shape and were called the banner piece of Oats in Stratham for this season.—PAUL W. GOODSOE, Stratham, N. H., October 16, 1911.

Yielded 15 Bushels Better Than Any Around

The Oats yielded the best of any in the neighborhood; they stood up well and yielded 15 bushels better than the rest of the Oats around here.—S. J. MORSE, Watertown, N. Y., October 13, 1911.

Dibble's Seed Oats Are All Right

The Oat crop in general was good in our section. Have tested your Oats with two other kinds, and your Oats made two bushels to one of our own seed. Dibble's seed Oats are all right.—J. Harry Reamer, Chambersburg, Pa.

Dibble's Twentieth Century Oats

We introduced this variety several years ago, the seed coming to us from northern Canada, and since then have tested all the leading new varieties alongside on our own farms. Some sorts, such as the Lincoln, Sensation, Banner, Golden Harvest and Swedish Select, and the like, have given good results for a year or two, but seem to have run out. On the other hand, the Twentieth Century seems to be fully as productive as when we first grew it half a dozen years ago.

On our own farms, the Twentieth Century Oats have given us an average yield of about 60 bushels per acre for the past seven years, growing an average of from 100 to 150 acres annually, and this yield is **more than twice** the average for the United States during the same period. Several crops on large fields have run over 80 bushels per acre, and a neighbor, from a measured 4-acre field, threshed and delivered to our Seed House 440 bushels.

The Twentieth Century is one of the earliest varieties grown, ripening fully ten days before other varieties that we have tested. It grows tall, stiff straw, 4 to 5 feet high, free from rust, topped off with long, branching heads filled with plump, thin-hulled, white grains. Please note the handful of heads illustrated in the photograph, showing that they average fully a foot in length.

The 1911 Oat crop very short, over 300 million bushels less than last year and much of the grain light in weight and of poor quality. Our stock of Seed Oats is exceedingly good, weighing from 34 to 40 lbs. and of good color.

Our Oat fields are hand-weeded while growing, the grain re-cleaned by the best mills known, and you will find our Oats a choice sample for seed purposes.

Price, 2½-bushel bag, enough to seed an acre, \$2.50, 10 bus. \$8.50, 100 bus. \$75.



Dibble's Seed Oats Grow Crops Worth While

Stood Up in Good Shape

The Oats I had from you yielded about three times as much as my old seed; they stood up in good shape.—D. P. Barry, Redford, N. Y., October 16, 1911.

Were of Good Quality

We must say that the Oats you sold us stood up well, were of good quality, and yielded more on the four acres we planted than our neighbors with seven acres planted.—B. M. Reeves, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., October 14, 1911.

Above the Average Yield

The seed Oats we had from you stood up well and were above the average yield.—HARRY SMITH, Fillmore, N. Y., Oct. 11, 1911.

Very Free from Lodging

The Oats purchased of you yielded well and stood up well, very free from lodging.—JAMES ROOT, Titusville, Pa.

Straw Was over 5 Feet High

The seed Oats I purchased from you yielded satisfactorily, the straw was over 5 feet high, and stood up well.—G. E. LUCE, Riverhead, L. I., N. Y.

The Germination Was Fine

Seed Oats received from you yielded $53\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre, the germination was fine and they were free from rust. Oats received from other seed houses yielded 41 bushels per acre, straw little better than half as good as yours. Home-grown seed yielded about 38 bushels per acre.—CHARLES HOYT, Canajoharie, N. Y., December 18, 1909.

Very Free from Foul Seeds

The Oats arrived in good condition and were very free from foul seeds.—WILSON BROS., Oswego county, N. Y.

The Seed Bought of You Was Very Satisfactory

The Oats generally through this section were blown down and badly twisted. Mine from your seed stood up better than any in our community; straw fair length, heads large and well filled. The seed bought of you was very satisfactory.—CHARLES C. BOW, Canton, Ohio.

Gave Me Good Results

The seed Oats I had from you gave me good results. I had 50 per cent more Oats from your seed than I have raised for the last five years on the same amount of land.—FRANK RODENLEISER, Vicksport, N. Y.

Fine Yield in Spite of Drought

Oats germinated well, yield about twice as much as home-grown seed. We had drought from early spring until late in August. I am well satisfied.—FRANK A. TABER, Broome county, N. Y.

Immense Yield and Fine Straw

The Oats I bought from you stood up to my chin and yielded 60 bushels per acre.—B. F. HULSE, Mercer county, N. J.

Yield Double That of Other Kinds

The Oats stood 5 feet high. In regard to yield it was double that of the other kinds we have here. Weighs nearly 40 pounds to the bushel.—Allison L. Heile, Allegheny county, Pa.

Weighed 40 Pounds to Bushel

The seed Oats purchased from you gave me the best crop of Oats I ever had, while the Oat crop in general around here was light. The Oats weighed 40 pounds per bushel.—A. T. Eddy, Niagara county, N. Y.

Canada Cluster Oats

Of all the new varieties of heavy, large-grained oats that have come under our observation during the last few years, all have been weighed in the balance and found wanting except the variety named at the head of this page. We have tested the various kinds of heavy oats such as the Improved Swedish, Wisconsin No. 4, Swedish Select, so-called "regenerated oats," etc., and have in all cases found them lacking in certain respects. Two or three years ago, however, a new variety of white oats, with very large, heavy, plump berries, in many cases as large as barley, was introduced into this section from northern Canada way up near the Hudson Bay country.

The Canada Cluster is a very quick-growing variety, extremely early maturing, and grows, with us, rather short straw as compared with our Twentieth Century. The kernels are large, plump, and, under favorable conditions, very heavy, weighing 40 to 44 pounds per measured bushel. Our crop of Canada Cluster this year was an extremely good one considering the season, and the grain will weigh 40 pounds per measured bushel. To those of our customers who are in want of such an oat we recommend the Canada Cluster, as we have found it very superior to the other similar varieties, and as all of this seed we are offering this season was raised on our own seed farms, you can be assured of getting stock that is thoroughly recleaned and free from injurious weed seeds. Send for samples.

Price: 2½-bushel bag, \$2.75; 10 bushels, \$10; 100 bushels, \$90; 50 bushels at the 100-bushel price. New bags and sacks free.



What Is Said About Our Early Yellow Dent Corn

Has Always Given Good Satisfaction

I have planted Dibble's Eighty-Day Dent for the last six years for ensilage, and it has always given good satisfaction. Germination 98 per cent; stalks 10 to 12 feet high, filled two silos each 12 ft. by 28 ft. from eleven acres.—William Sineck, New Albany, Pa., October 14, 1911.

More Than I Could Possibly Crib

I must say I had the best crop of Corn from your seed this season I ever had,—more than I could possibly crib. The stalks were from 10 to 13 feet tall; the yield was 116 bushels per acre.—W. CHESTER ANGLE, Stroudsburg, Pa.

Showed 100 Per Cent Germination

The Eighty-Day Dent Corn has arrived and upon testing showed 100 per cent germination.—E. H. SMITH, Danby, Va.

Came Up Good and Eared Well

The Corn did well, came up good and eared well. About two weeks earlier than other kinds.—HENRY McGRATH, Woodsville, N. Y.

I Estimate the Yield 23 to 24 Tons Per Acre

The seed Corn grew to an average of 12 feet in height in one of the worst droughts this section ever had. I estimate the yield 23 to 24 tons per acre; it is well adapted to this section.—Paul W. Goodsoe, Stratham, N. H.

We Are Well Satisfied with Your Seed

I liked your Eighty-Day Dent Corn. It was of good quality and germinated 98 per cent. The stalks were 12 feet in height. Planted May 28, it was ripe the first week in September. We are well satisfied with your seed.—M. E. Griffith, Litchfield county, Conn.

Growth Was Immense, 12 to 14 Feet

The Eighty-Day Dent and Improved Leaming were very satisfactory; the growth was immense, 12 to 14 feet.—V. O. PHILLIPS, Middleville, N. Y., October 30, 1911.

Matures Easily in 80 to 90 Days

The Eighty-Day Dent Corn eared well, ears 8 to 12 inches long. It matures easily in 80 to 90 days.—G. W. SHARP, Erie county, Pa.

It Has No Equal

Your Eighty-Day Dent Corn is the best Corn I ever saw. The germination was perfect; stalks 10 to 14 feet high. It will husk close to 150 bushels to the acre. It has no equal.—CHARLES STEIN, Seneca county, N. Y.

The Germination Was Good

The Eighty-Day Dent made a growth of 11½ feet in height; we put it all in the silo. The germination was good.—R. E. SCHNEIDER, Grand Marais, Mich., November 19, 1910.

Filled a Silo, 14 x 30, from Six Acres

Enclosed you will find order and check for seed Corn. I filled a silo 14 by 30 feet from six acres of your Eighty-Day Dent last year.—John C. Mapes, Chester, N. Y., March 17, 1911.

Dibble's Early Yellow Dent

Was introduced by us five years ago as the earliest large, yellow Dent Corn in the world, and six years' cultivation of it on our own farms here in western New York have served to strengthen us in the statement made at the time of introduction. We have tested many of the new varieties offered by other seedsmen, but have found nothing to compare with our Early Yellow Dent in point of earliness, yield and desirability in every way. Planting as we do here in the Genesee Valley country, from May 15 to June 1, the Early Yellow Dent is ready to harvest around September 1. We have received reports from growers who claim that this variety matures in less than eighty days and it is generally known as **Dibble's Eighty-Day Dent** but it takes longer than that to thoroughly mature with us here in western New York.



A bushel of Early Yellow Dent Field Corn

The stalks average 8 to 12 feet in height, splendid, heavy, glossy green foliage, and it is a prodigious cropper. The ears run from 8 to 10 inches in length, with 16 to 20 rows set closely on a small cob. The fields from which our seed was saved averaged better than 50 bushels of shelled Corn per acre, sound, hard and as yellow as gold.

Our seed is from carefully hand-picked, selected ears and is thoroughly recleaned. Our Early Yellow Dent seed is splendid, the best you could possible ask for, testing 95 to 98 per cent germination, and we have had letters from a number of our customers claiming that every kernel grew. This is the crop for the northern farmer, where seasons are short and the crop is more or less uncertain.

We recommend this variety for those farmers living in the northern states who desire **the best Early Yellow Dent Corn for ensilage**. Liberal samples free. Write for them and test the Corn yourself.

Bus. \$2, 2-bus. bag \$3.50, 10 bus. \$15. Bags free.

A Page of Mammoth Yellow Flint Corn Talk

The Yield Was So Good That I Cannot Keep It to Myself

We have just finished husking a two-acre lot of Corn raised from your Mammoth Yellow Flint seed Corn and the yield has been so good that I cannot keep it to myself. We put into our corn-crib out of this two-acre lot 460 bushels of very fine Corn.—H. A. Medlong, Oswego county, N. Y.

The Germination Was Almost Perfect

Your seed Corn was satisfactory, like that of former years. The germination was almost perfect. The Mammoth Yellow Flint Corn matured well, over 200 bushels to the acre being husked on our own farms.—S. L. Strivings, Wyoming county, N. Y.

The Yellow Flint Was Fine

The Yellow Flint was fine. The ears were from 14 to 16 inches long. We had an acre and a half of the Flint and just got it husked and had 275 bushels.—W. N. KING, Cattaraugus county, N. Y.

The Best Ensilage Corn Ever Raised in This Section

The Mammoth Yellow Flint Corn germinated well. The stalks grew 10 to 15 feet tall, ears 10 to 14 inches long. I believe it is the best ensilage Corn ever raised in this section.—G. W. SHARP, Erie county, Pa.

Corn Was Very Good Indeed

The Mammoth Yellow Flint Corn was very good indeed, the seed was fine and germinated over 98 per cent.—FRED HARTMAN, Landisville, Mass., September 1, 1911.

I Consider It Best for This Locality

We have planted the Mammoth Yellow Flint Corn for several years for ensilage; it grows 8 to 10 feet tall, earing fine. I consider it best for this locality. Germination first class; in fact, the Corn is entirely satisfactory.—L. G. HARRIS, Supervisor, Fine, N. Y., October 28, 1911.

Harvested 500 Bushels

I planted four acres of that Mammoth Yellow Flint Corn and harvested 500 bushels.—C. W. HOAG, Keesville, Essex county, N. Y.

Best Variety Ever Planted

I had a good crop of Mammoth Yellow Flint Corn, germination was good. I consider it the best variety I ever planted.—O. L. BARBER, Canton, N. Y.

Yield 200 Bushels Per Acre

Your Mammoth Yellow Flint Corn planted June 1, harvested the first of September. Height of stalk averaged 9 feet, 10 inches; yield 200 bushels per acre.—G. W. Adams, Middlesex county, Mass.

Crop Was Simply Splendid

My crop of Mammoth Yellow Flint Corn was simply splendid; it grew 12 to 14 feet in height and the ears were from 10 to 18 inches in length.—William H. Knox, Strafford county, N. H.

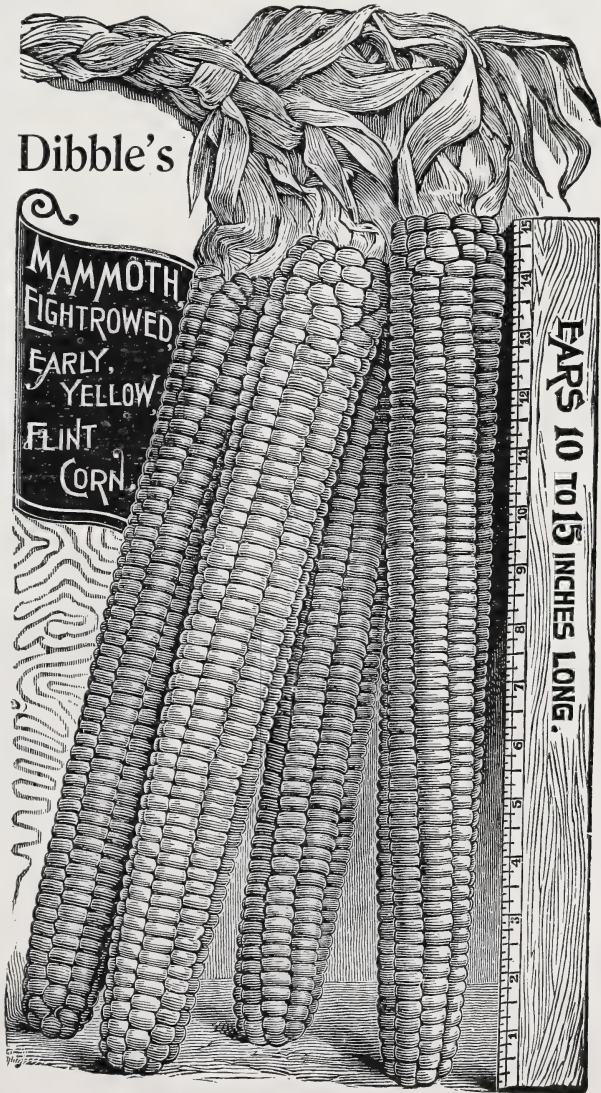
Mammoth Yellow Flint Corn

Dibble's Mammoth Eight-Rowed Early Yellow Flint Corn is the best Flint Corn, either for crop or silo, in cultivation. It is the largest variety grown. The stalks average 8 to 10 feet in height, each stalk carrying from one to three ears. It leaves profusely, nearly to the ground, and both the leaves and stalks are sweet. The ears average from 10 to 15 inches in length.

It is early, being fully ripe and ready for the knife within 100 days from date of planting. Our stock is grown from carefully selected seed. The seed we furnish our customers is from hand-picked ears 10 inches in length or over, thoroughly dry and cured before selling.

There has been a steady annual increase in the demand for our Mammoth Yellow Flint from the time of its introduction years ago, and although we make strenuous efforts, from year to year, by increasing the acreage planted, to keep the production up to the demand, still we have been unable to do it, and for the last half dozen years we have been sold out long before planting time each spring. Therefore, let us have your orders early.

Price, 1 bus. (enough to plant 4 acres), \$2; 2-bushel bag, \$3.50; 10 bus., \$15. Bags free. Send for samples; test it for yourself.



Testimonials on Dibble's Improved Early Leaming Corn

Know of No Other Variety Its Equal for Ensilage

We have just finished harvesting one of the largest ensilage crops ever grown on this farm. We put up 606 tons. For this section, climate and soil, we know of no other variety that is equal to the early Leaming for ensilage.—G. L. Weaver, Steward, State Institution for Feeble Minded, Polk, Venango county, Pa., October 17, 1911.

Was Exceptionally Good

The Leaming Corn was exceptionally good, grew 15 to 16 feet high, with many stalks having four ears. Six acres filled a 100-ton silo.—F. L. Parmelee, Putney, Vt., October 17, 1911.

Much Pleased with the Results

The Improved Leaming Corn purchased from you last spring was fine and I am much pleased with the results. Your Improved Leaming matures from ten days to two weeks earlier and produces fully one-third more ears than other varieties raised in this section. The stalks averaged 12 to 13 feet in height.—H. G. Seeley, Walden, N. Y.

Best Field of Corn in This Section

The Leaming Corn obtained from you planted $12\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and from the field we filled two silos each 14 feet in diameter by 33 feet in height; silage was cut to $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch in length and well trod. It was the best field of Corn in this section. The germination test was 98 per cent.—J. H. Godfrey, Trumansburg, N. Y.

We Like Your Seeds Well

We planted your large flint Corn for husking. Germination extra good, stalks grew 10 feet tall and were well eared. For ensilage, your Leaming does the best for us. We like your seeds well.—H. J. COUPER, Littleton, Mass., November 17, 1910.

A Tremendous Crop

The Leaming we had from you last year grew from 18 to 20 feet high and was a tremendous crop.—LUCIUS BALDIN & SON, Cayuga, N. Y., May 9, 1910.

Germination Fine Even in Bad Weather

We have used your Leaming seed Corn for two years. Our best land gave 23 tons ensilage per acre. Germination fine, even in bad weather.—A. L. HINES, Newport, N. Y.

Seed Corn Did Most Grandly

The Improved Early Leaming seed Corn did most grandly. 95 per cent of it germinated and matured by September 15. I am husking 5 acres. My man who is husking it says it will surely go 700 bushels. The stalks grew 11 to 14 feet high.—D. H. EVANS, Wayne county, N. Y.

Turned Out Fine

The seed Corn we purchased from you turned out fine. We are husking 150 bushels per acre from your Early Leaming.—D. R. C. FRAZER, Plainfield, N. J., October 12, 1911.

100 Per Cent of Your Corn Grew

Had a good crop of Corn, stalks grew 10 to 12 feet high. It always seems as though 100 per cent of your Corn grew. I always have a good stand from your seed when neighbors fail.—JOHN CHAFFEE, Loomis, N. Y., October 23, 1911.

Wants More of It Next Year

I had a large crop from the Improved Leaming and 80 Day Dent, the stalks stood about ten feet tall and I was very well pleased with both kinds. We shall want more seed from you next year. I ordered corn for some of my neighbors, who are well pleased with their crop.—THOS. E. RUTHERFORD, Watertown, N. Y.

Dibble's Improved Early Leaming Corn

It is from ten days to two weeks earlier than the standard Leaming commonly sold, and is one of the best dent varieties for the farmers and dairy-men of the middle and eastern states, either for crop or silo.

Our **Improved Leaming** matures here in western New York in from 100 to 110 days of good Corn weather. The stalks average 10 to 15 feet in height and the ears are large and numerous. We have raised on our own farms 30 tons of ensilage to the acre, time and time again putting into the silos Corn that would have husked 100 to 125 bushels of well-ripened ears.

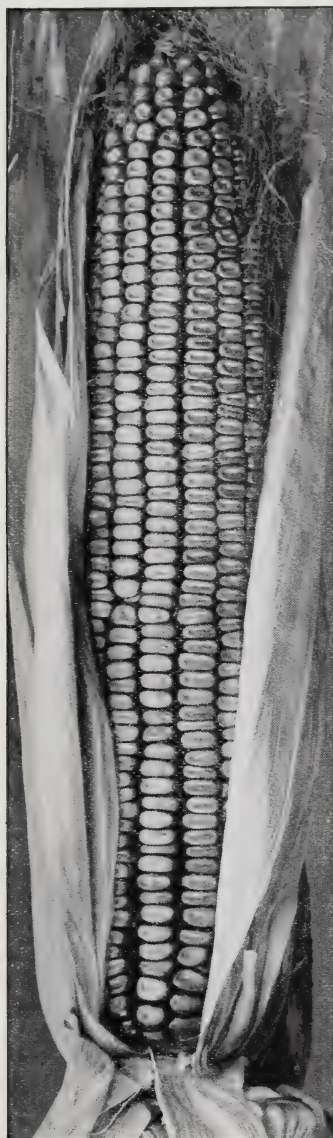
Good seed Corn is at a premium again this year, and our **Improved Leaming** is strictly high grade, pedigree seed saved from carefully selected, hand-picked ears, and of the most excellent germination, testing with us 95 per cent. Do not make the mistake of using Corn of poor, doubtful germination, thereby endangering your Corn crop, when you can buy of us the very best seed Corn to be had at an expense of not over 50 cts. per acre, thereby insuring a good stand and a satisfactory harvest.

Price, 1 bushel, \$2; 2-bushel bag, \$3; 10 bushels, \$12.50. Bags free.

The Improved Leaming grew very large and well eared. Am sending photographs. The Corn stood 12 to 13 feet in height. The ears of Corn shown in the small photograph are fully 8 feet from the ground.—Wm. P. Brooks, Allegheny county, N. Y.



Wm. P. Brooks (see testimonial)



Dibble's Mammoth White Ensilage Corn **Has Made Good**

King of Ensilage Corn

The Mammoth White Ensilage Corn did fine. Corn in ear hardened by September 28. Stalks from 12 to 22 feet high, according to the conditions of soil. Filled a 300-ton silo from 12½ acres. Call it "King of Ensilage Corn."—R. B. Anderson, Guilford, Conn., October 10, 1911.

Large Yield

Mammoth White Dent planted forepart of June on 4½ acres filled my silo 12 x 32.—C. H. Watrous, Gaines, Pa.

Gave Best Satisfaction

Seed Corn purchased last spring gave best satisfaction. The ensilage Corn averaging 12 to 15 feet in height, with from one to three ears on a stalk. The germination both in test and in the field was excellent.—Frank Hitchcock, Canaan, Conn., October 18, 1911.

Eared Up Well

The Mammoth White Ensilage Corn was good; it eared up well and was 14 to 15 feet tall.—Charles Dibble, Corry, Pa., October 30, 1911.

The Biggest Corn I Have Ever Grown

May 24 I planted one acre of your Mammoth White Ensilage Corn for fall fodder, and fed my herd of twenty cattle from August 15 for two months. It is the biggest, leafiest, most palatable Corn I have ever grown.—A. D. BITTNER, Beaver Meadows, Pa.

Many Stalks Had Two Ears

The Mammoth White Ensilage Corn gave me a first-class growth, averaged 14 feet tall, had enough on less than four acres to fill a silo 14 x 26, and had six or eight loads left that we could not put in. Many stalks had two ears and one had three.—Geo. L. Record, Earlville, N. Y., Oct. 23, 1911.

The Best Piece Around Here

The White Corn was a large crop. The five acres filled a silo 15 x 24 feet, and refilled it, and there are many tons still in the lot. The best piece around here.—F. A. Callahan, Cazenovia, N. Y., October 14, 1911.

Best Corn Grown in This Section

The Mammoth White Ensilage Corn was the best Corn grown in this section.—J. D. Mahardy, Fairfield, N. Y., October 28, 1911.

Shall Want More Next Spring

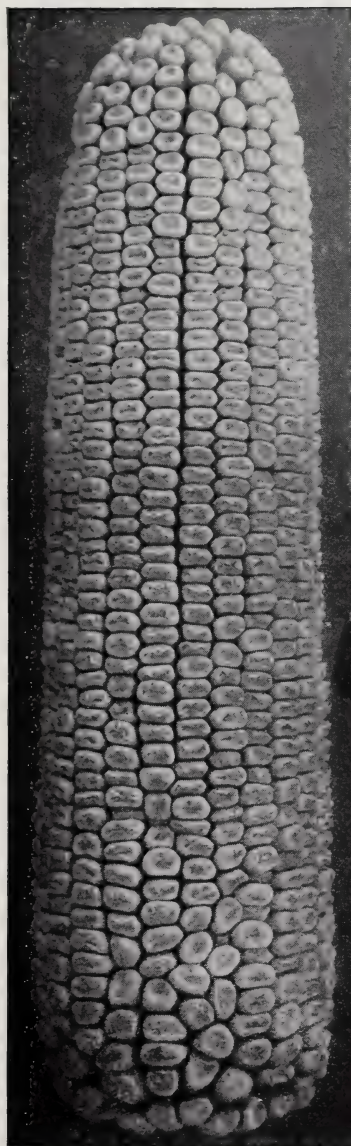
The germination of Mammoth White Dent was apparently perfect, stalks 14 feet in height. Shall want more next spring.—Clarence Gleason, Haverhill, Mass., October 30, 1911.

It Cannot Be Beaten

The Mammoth Ensilage Corn was all that it was recommended to be; it cannot be beaten.—F. A. Barber, Bolivar, N. Y., October 20, 1911.

Dibble's Mammoth White

Ensilage Corn



Grows the tallest and is the most leafy of any of the big varieties of ensilage Corn with which we are acquainted, and is the only big, late, rank-growing Corn that is, in our opinion, adapted to the northern states. It is a matter of fact that St. Charles, Red Cob and Eureka are all of southern origin and are adapted to and attain their greatest development in the southern states or states of the Middle South, such as Virginia, while **Dibble's Mammoth White Dent** is a Corn of northern origin, originating in latitude 41 degrees, which is the latitude of New York City. Our seed stock of this variety is grown in latitude 41 degrees, and during the past five years it has thoroughly matured and ripened slightly farther north. Northern-grown seed Corn is the kind to plant.

Dibble's Mammoth White Dent is the largest, strongest-growing Corn, whether flint or dent, that is adapted to the northern or central states. This variety is a very hardy, extremely rapid grower and under favorable conditions, with first-class culture, will produce crops 14 to 20 feet in height.



The ears are the largest and most perfect we have ever seen. The ear illustrated was 11 inches long, 9½ inches in circumference, with 24 rows and small cob, in fact, **real seed Corn**. We do not recommend this variety for crop for husking in the North or north central states, nor do we recommend it for ensilage for those farmers who desire to put into their silos Corn rich in mature ears, but we do earnestly recommend it as the variety par excellence to all of our customers who desire to grow the largest amount of Corn foliage per acre that it is possible to produce from the soil. To such farmers and for such purposes, Dibble's Mammoth White Dent is the Corn to plant. Our seed is of superior quality, all northern-grown, hardy, full of vitality and

shows germination test with us better than 95 per cent. Samples free. Test them yourself. Price, Single bushel, \$2; 2-bus. bag, \$3.50; 10 bushels, \$15. New bags free.

Customers Are Satisfied with Our Farm Seeds

Seed Potatoes Did Exceptionally Well

I thought it would only be giving you justice to let you know that the seed Potatoes did exceptionally well. We had an average crop of over 200 bushels per acre. Your Yellow Flint Corn was the best I ever saw in this district. I believe that New York state seed is better for this section than that from Maine.—Donald MacRae, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, State Farm, Mass., April 19, 1911.

Biggest Yield of Oats in the County

Twentieth Century Oats purchased from you last spring turned out fine. Oats would not grow on this farm until I tried the above kind which yielded 60 bushels per acre and weighed 36 to 38 pounds per bushel. This was the best yield of Oats in this county.—HOWARD D. EVERSOLE, Hunterdon county, N. J.

Improved Leaming Best He Ever Grew

From the 10 acres of Improved Leaming Corn raised from your seed; we filled a silo 30 feet in height by 15 feet in diameter, and from the remainder will husk over 1,000 bushels of ears. I consider your Improved Leaming the best variety I ever grew on my farm.—O. M. DIBBLE, Ontario county, N. Y.

Farms \$6,000 Ahead of the Record

Our farms are \$6,000 ahead of the record, the seed could not have been bad with this showing. We incline to use it hereafter.—Melvil Dewey, President Lake Placid Club, Essex county, N. Y., August 11, 1911.

Goods Are the Best He Ever Received

Your goods are the best I have received this year, or any other, in fact.—B. S. Galloway, Wallkill, N. Y., April 28, 1911.

Want More Seed Corn Next Spring

The seed Corn we had from you last spring was unusually good; I never planted better; we raised a fine crop and we estimate the tonnage about 900 tons. Will want more from you next season, as your varieties seem adapted to our soil.—W. A. FITCH, Manager, Clifton Springs Sanitarium Farm, New York.

Grass Seed Very Satisfactory

The grass seed was very satisfactory, the germination was good and the seed was very clean, the stand is unusually good.—WILLIAM VAN ORDER, Catskill, N. Y.

Best Oats in This Locality

The Twentieth Century Oats are the best Oats in this locality, they will go 60 bushels to the acre on land that has no manure or commercial fertilizer.—ALLEN JAYNE, West Auburn, Pa., Aug. 14, 1911.

I Shall Want Seed for 25 or 30 Acres This Spring

In regard to Eighty-Day Dent Seed Corn bought of you, will say that the germination was practically perfect. It was the heaviest-eared Corn I have ever raised, many stalks having three ears and the majority two ears on them. I shall want seed for twenty-five or thirty acres this spring. If there is any danger of your being sold out early, let me know, so I can order the amount I want.—G. H. INGALSBY, Sandy Hill, N. Y.

As Fine as I Ever Saw

Have just received potatoes and oats I ordered from you and they are as fine as I ever saw.—ARTHUR CRAGLE, Hunlocks Creek, Pa.

Alfalfa Seed Very Satisfactory

The alfalfa seed was very satisfactory as to quality and germination.—J. M. PAYNE, Ovid, N. Y., October 24, 1911.

Seed Potatoes Were Free from Blight

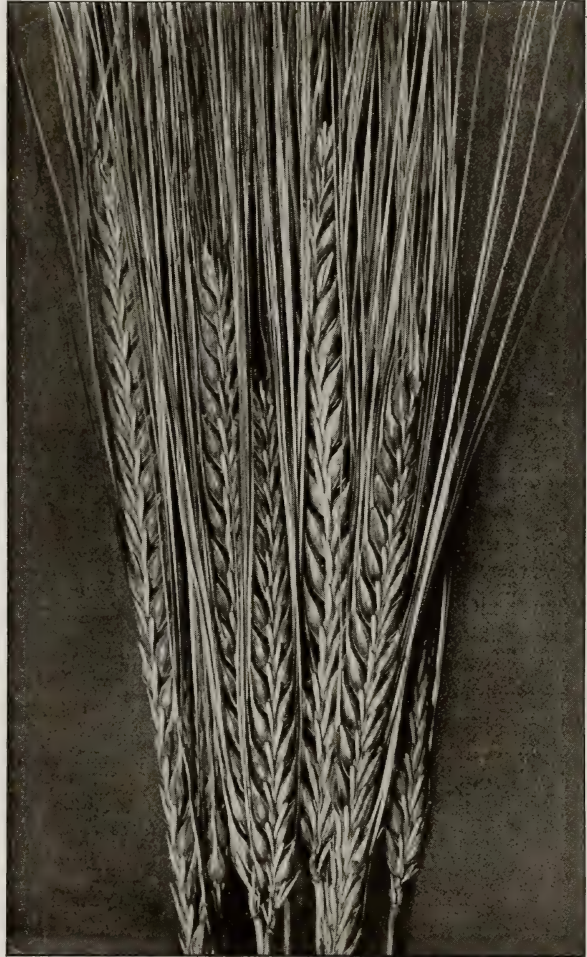
The seed Potatoes I had from you did well, were free from blight and yielded about 275 bushels per acre.—Chester Hart, Barkhamsted, Conn.

Dibble's Canadian Six-Rowed Barley

This variety is not new, for we have been growing Canadian Six-Rowed Barley on the Dibble Farms for over a score of years. It has made yields of as high as 57 bushels per acre on fields of from 20 to 40 acres, with average yields of from 40 to 54 bushels for twenty years. During that time we have tested the new Barleys as they have come out, such as Manshury, Oderbrucker, Beardless, etc., and have found in each and every case, the Canadian Six-Rowed, improved by selection, has outyielded the other varieties mentioned. The Canadian Six-Rowed Barley is with us here in western New York, absolutely the earliest variety grown, and we recommend it either for crop or as a nurse crop for alfalfa. We have used this Barley in seeding down to alfalfa—from three-fourths to one bushel of seed per acre—and get yields from this small amount of from 28 to 33 bushels.

Owing to the short Barley crops of the last two years together with the results of pure food investigations, there has been an increased demand for Barley and today, any kind of Barley is worth from \$1.20 to \$1.25 in car lots; that is just the ordinary grade as it comes from the threshing machine. With Barley at this price, it is a most profitable crop to grow and there is no other grain crop from which you can get returns so quickly. By sowing our Canadian Six-Rowed Barley, we obtain a crop ready for the harvest in from 65 days to 75 days at the outside, and at 40 to 50 bushels per acre at the prevailing price, it is very easy to see that it is twice as profitable to grow as wheat and fully as desirable a crop to use for seeding down to clover and meadow land. Our seed is carefully grown on selected farms and thoroughly re-cleaned twice.

Price, single bushel \$2; 2 bushels, which is enough to sow one acre, for \$3.50; 10 bushels, \$15. New bags free.





DIBBLE ON ALFALFA

The Alfalfa seed arrived in good time, was free from foul weeds. Germination very good and we have a good seeding. Will be pleased to purchase your D. B. Brand in the future. Wishing you all success and larger business every year, we remain—ALLEN & THOMPSON, Westfield, N. Y., Oct. 21, 1911.



The Alfalfa seed was 99 per cent. pure, germinated well and gave us a good seeding. Your seeds were very satisfactory indeed.—HENRY J. GARRETSON, Bound Brook, N. J.



I liked the Alfalfa seed very well, and all other seeds I have ever bought of you have been the cleanest I have ever been able to procure.—SAMUEL A. MOSER, Smithfield, Pa., October 23, 1911.

How to Grow Alfalfa in the East.

By EDWARD F. DIBBLE
HONEOYE FALLS, N. Y.

Of all the hay plants adapted to eastern soils, Alfalfa stands out pre-eminently above all others. Twenty years ago it was considered adapted to some sections of the western states, and in the middle west it was grown under irrigation successfully, but during the past decade it has been found that it will grow in all of the eastern states and produce more high quality hay per acre than any other crop now known.

Alfalfa is a perennial clover-like plant lasting, with proper care, fifteen to twenty years in this climate, with a long tap root which penetrates the ground to a great depth. Many roots twelve to fifteen feet long have been found, and in the west, where the soil is friable, roots of twenty to thirty feet in length are not uncommon. It is a prolific grower; usually three and sometimes four crops, totaling four to six tons of dry cured hay, may be cut in a single season. Its feeding value is nearly equal to that of wheat bran.

The type of soil makes little difference, but if not well drained it must be thoroughly tilled, so that at all times the water table in the soil must be at least two or three feet under the surface. The soil should be well supplied with humus, and the best possible preparation for good alfalfa seeding is by applying from 12 to 20 loads of fresh stable manure to the field and planting to potatoes, corn or beans and giving thorough culture to keep the field free from weeds; then after the crop is removed, fall plow the field or plow it early in the spring as deep as it is possible to plow it, turning up some of the subsoil to a depth of from one or two inches with the top soil if possible. Immediately after plowing the field apply from one to two tons of hydrated lime, quick lime or slaked lime broadcast; if not convenient to use any of the burned lime as above mentioned, use twice the quantity of fine ground limestone. The field should be harrowed at intervals of a week or ten days so as to destroy the weed seeds in the surface soil, then the field should be seeded, (preferably in this latitude the middle of June, farther south good results have been obtained from fields sown during August), using twenty pounds of high grade northern grown alfalfa seed per acre, covering with a slant tooth harrow or weeder.

If the field is not very rich and fertile, we would advise sowing with a grain drill or a broadcaster 300 to 500 pounds of high grade phosphate just before sowing the

seed. On some of our fields we have sown one bushel of our Canadian Six - Rowed Barley per acre as a nurse crop and have harvested therefrom 25 to 30 bushels of barley, which makes excellent pig feed, without any injury to the seeding of Alfalfa, but we do not recommend using a nurse crop, as our best seeding has been where no nurse crop was used.

The time of cutting Alfalfa is most important. The first crop should be cut just as the Alfalfa is coming into bloom or when the little sprouts of second growth are just starting from the crown. Keep close watch of the Alfalfa fields, and when you see these sprouts starting, cutting Alfalfa is the order of the day; the second crop should be cut when the sprout at the crown starts the second time which is, with us, from five to six weeks after the first cutting; the third crop we cut early in September, as we like to have a good growth on the Alfalfa fields as a covering for the winter.

We have a number of fields of Alfalfa on our seed farms, on various kinds of soil from heavy clay to light sandy, gravelly loam, and these fields have produced us an average of four tons to five tons per acre of the highest grade of hay. Last year the hay buyers in the vicinity of our farms offered us \$18.50 for our Alfalfa hay at the barns, and this season, at the date of writing, Dec. 1st, buyers are now offering us \$18.50 per ton, but as Alfalfa hay of good quality is worth practically the same as wheat bran and bran is selling at \$25.00 per ton, we

would be foolish to sell and we are therefore feeding our Alfalfa hay to our stock.

Farmers, what is the value of an acre of land on your farm that will produce year after year for twenty years, 4 tons of wheat bran or its equivalent annually, worth \$25.00 per ton? Had you not better investigate this Alfalfa question at once and start a small field at least this season? Our D. B. (Dibble's Best) brand of Alfalfa seed is the highest grade seed possible to procure; it is raised in the cold northwest without irrigation, is absolutely hardy and has been tested at the N. Y. Experiment Station and pronounced free from dodder and trefoil. It is so good that we make you this proposition: Send on your order for what you will need, then we ask you immediately to send samples to the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., for analysis, and if our D. B. brand Alfalfa is found to contain either dodder or trefoil we will take back the seed, refund your money and pay the freight both ways.

Every farmer who sows Alfalfa should have his seed thoroughly tested before using it as no one can afford to use low grade seed upon his farm. Alfalfa is a crop that when once thoroughly established, is good for a score of years, and one cannot spend too much money or exercise too great care in the purchase of the seed sown.

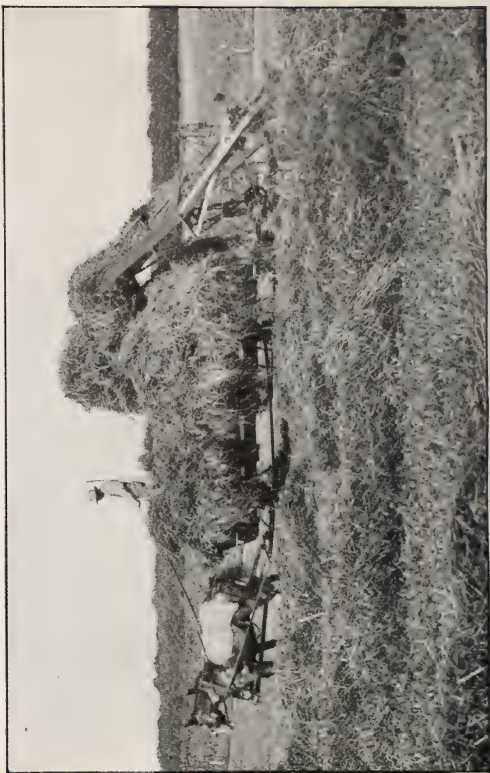
I am well pleased with the Alfalfa bought of you last spring. It was thoroughly recleaned and of the best germination. Every seed grew.—
F. B. LOREN, Central Square, N. Y.,
October 30, 1911.



The Alfalfa seed received from you was as good as any I have ever used.
—G. S. HEASLEY, Poland, Ohio.



Dear Sir: The Alfalfa seed which I had from you was certainly every seed plump; found it to be up to your claims in every respect. I planted two acres May 11th. September 5th, when I had to cut it, it was about 2 feet high. Two of my neighbors purchased seed from a local dealer and their seeding was very poor.—
S. E. BRYAN, Auburn, N. Y.





DIBBLE ON THE POTATO

A D D R E S S

ENTITLED

Elements of Success in Potato Growing

Delivered by

EDWARD F. DIBBLE,
of Honeoye Falls, N. Y., at

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, N. Y.

Elements of Success in Potato Growing

The elements of success in potato growing are many, but first and foremost among them is a love for your work. If you do not like your job, you will never be a real success no matter what line of business you are in, and hating it and going at it half-heartedly you soon lose interest and degenerate into a mere plodder, a "hewer of wood," a "drawer of water," a "bread winner" just for the sake of the bread and not for the sake of the bread coupled with the joy of living; therefore I say to the would-be successful potato farmer, thoroughly familiarize yourself with the subject, become an enthusiast and you will love your work, and when you have reached that position you have taken the first and most important step toward success.

To be really a winner in the broadest sense of the word, a man must work with head, hand and heart, he works, laughs, loves and this world is a better place because he is here. Now then, I have found that to be a cheerful worker, one must have faith that he is going to get amply repaid for his labor, and here is the true source of the potato grower's enthusiasm, "There is money in it."

Facts and figures are tiresome, stubborn things and wearisome to the ear, but a carefully kept record shows that at Honeoye Falls over in Monroe County near where Ontario and Livingston Counties join, right out in the country, the aver-

age price of potatoes since 1866, fall delivery before January 1st of each year, has been better than 55c per bushel and the estimated yield of the fairly productive farms during the same period was around 150 bushels per acre; so here we have in the humble potato a crop that for a period of 43 years has produced a cash income of \$80.00 per acre or \$20.00 per acre more than the assessed valuation of all the farm land within 10 miles of Honeoye Falls, for the assessors place the value of our farms there at less than \$60.00 per acre.

Now mark you, the potato is the only staple crop of the Empire State that for 40, 30, 20 or even 10 year periods, has produced more value per acre than the land was worth on which the crop was grown. But you say, "Mr. Dibble, you are an extremist. Are your statements facts?" I assure you they are, and the half has not been told, for on some of the cheaper, hilly soils of our great state the profits in potato growing are almost beyond belief. During the last decade hundreds of so-called hill farms of southern Livingston and Steuben Counties have produced twice, and in many cases three, times the value of the land on which the crop was raised, and where hundreds of these farms have been developed, thousands lie idle, basking in the sunlight, waiting for the practical, progressive, intelligent potato grower to come along and dig the gold out of the soil; for every New York State farm is a gold mine and we farmers are the miners, and as we work our claim so shall the harvest be.

The conclusion to be drawn from the foregoing statements is that there is money in growing potatoes and more money than can be made in growing any other staple crop adapted to this

state, so I say, if you are going to be an Empire State farmer be a potato farmer, or at least choose potatoes as one of your main crops in your rotations, go at it with a will and you will soon become a potato enthusiast, and then the door to peace, happiness, a blissful, contented life and comfort in old age is open to you, *for there's money in it.*

Another element of success, now that you have the enthusiasm, is the right kind of soil; but you say, "Mine is too poor or too heavy or too wet or too dry or too something else to grow potatoes." Now, there is just where you are wrong, for almost any old kind of soil will produce potatoes at a profit, provided the field is properly fitted and prepared, intelligently tilled, and a variety of potatoes planted that is adapted to that particular soil.

There is a great deal in adaptability of variety and type to soil which I will go into later.

Most any old kind of soil will grow potatoes. Certainly it will. Take for instance, the ground on which this building stands. No one in his right mind would call the poor loam that comprises the larger part of the Cornell College Farm, rich potato soil, in fact, it is naturally one of the poorest kinds of soil for growing potatoes we have in the state, yet right on this very soil, that grand old man, Prof. I. P. Roberts, grew over 300 bushels per acre for three years in succession. Over at Geneva, at the State Farm where the soil is the heaviest kind of heavy clay loam, potatoes have been grown yielding at the rate of around 400 bushels per acre.

Now we all know that potatoes love a loose, rich, friable soil, and yet aside from the two cases just mentioned, I know of hundreds of farmers

having so-called heavy soil who are growing maximum crops. What is the secret? First, *Potatoes will not thrive on a waterlogged soil*, and if the land is naturally wet, or wet even a portion of the year, it must be underdrained thoroughly. Lowering the water table in heavy soils immediately puts that soil in shape to grow crops of which the owner may never have dreamed. If the soil is compact in its texture, humus must be put into it at once. The aids to humus are many and various and are around us at every hand. A liberal application of manure, either well rotted or applied the year previous, will furnish the needed humus. Canada Field Peas, Black Marrowfat Peas or the southern Cow Peas or Soja Beans plowed under give quick and sure results. Clover in rotation is recognized as a universal method of rendering heavy soils tractable, but the best of all sources of humus known to-day for the New York State farmer is Alfalfa. The Alfalfa plant has its disadvantages, however, in that it takes it at least a year to get established, is not at its best till two or three years old, but if one can wait there is no other plant on earth that will take so much nitrogen from the air and at the same time pump up plant food from six, eight, ten or even twenty feet below the surface and deliver in the top foot of surface soil, what we may term for want of a better word—fertility.

While potatoes love a loose soil, soil naturally loamy, sandy or gravelly must be drained and must be equally as well supplied with humus as the heavier soils for best results.

We have our field drained, the soil is well supplied with humus and we are ready for the plow. Now, let's get down to business and plow that

field as it was never plowed before. Do you know that every farmer who owns one farm, really owns *two*? The one he knows he owns and the one every one else knows he owns is the farm in view to the naked eye, that is the four or five inches of top soil which is all that is usually disturbed by the plow of the ordinary farmer. Underneath that five inches of top soil is another farm five inches deep of virgin dirt needing but intelligent culture to bloom and blossom as the rose. I say to you discouraged farmer, if there is one here who thinks his soil is worn out and contemplates going west after a new farm, to go home instead, sell that old two-horse plow for old iron, trade that old two-horse team you used to pull it with toward a good, three-horse team weighing about 1,200 lbs. per horse, get a new three-horse plow, raise the jointer and wheel and you will discover a new farm just outside of your dooryard fences that has been waiting the coming of the Conquering Hero for the last fifty years. I had a personal experience along this line a few years ago. I bought a so-called poor gravelly, stony farm a mile from Honeoye Falls for \$60.00 per acre. It had been half farmed by the owner, that is, the top five inches had been farmed by the owner for forty years and his crops were fair, just about half crops. A good old fashioned Yankee farmer leased that farm on the share system for a term of years and he plowed the potato ground ten inches in depth by actual measurement. In the Fall at harvest time, I asked him how the crop was yielding and he said: "Wall, I am running about 300 of cobblestones and 200 bushels of potatoes to the acre." To be exact, the yield was 207 bushels per acre, and as potatoes were high that year we sold

the crop for 80c per bushel or \$165.60 per acre or $2\frac{1}{2}$ times its cost.

In going out to plow, put a two-foot rule in your pocket, measure the depth of your furrow, do not guess at it, but know where you are at. If your soil is thin, and too much subsoil is coming up on top, plow a little shallower and follow with a subsoil plow. We are after loose soil for this potato crop, and the only way under heaven to get it is to put the plow down where it belongs and get that other farm up to the light of day. No amount of subsequent cultivation will put your soil in shape if the land is half plowed. After plowing, till the land as little as possible to get it ready for planting, do not pack it down, leave it light and fluffy if you can and then plant *deep*.

As to planting on small fields and where the soil is fairly weedy, there is no better method than by planting in hills 30 inches apart each way. To do this you have marked the ground first with any ordinary corn marker, then cross mark to make the checks with a special potato marker having heavy diamond pointed teeth or better yet follow the marker with a shovel plow set deep so that the potatoes may be dropped at least four to five inches under the natural level of the soil, cover either with a potato coverer or cross harrow with a plank drag so that the potatoes have not more than two or three inches of soil over them. By not covering the potatoes deeper than this the fields may be harrowed with a smoothing harrow once each week, gradually filling the trenches, so that by the time the young sprouts appear above the ground, the fields will have been harrowed two or three times and the surface of the field is practically level, and if the smoothing

harrow has been working for all it is worth the rows should be comparatively free from weeds and the field may be harrowed twice more before it is necessary to begin the use of the cultivators. When cultivating the first two or three times over the field, the cultivator should be set deep, and as the plants grow in size, the roots branch out beneath the surface to correspond with the growth of the tops and the cultivator teeth should be raised shallower and more shallow still till for the last two or three cultivatings. There should not be more than one or two inches of the top soil disturbed. It may seem from what I have said that I am talking a good deal about tillage, and that is just what I mean to impress upon you that you cannot cultivate or till a potato crop too many times provided the cultivating is done intelligently. There is an old adage that "tillage is manure," and nowhere do we find that it is truer than in the growing of a maximum crop of potatoes. Frequent and continuous tillage keeps a dust mulch on the surface retaining moisture, aerating the soil and keeps up a continuous growth from start to finish, both of the tubers and tops.

The most successful potato growers of my acquaintance are those who figure on the cultivation of their crops every single day when the ground is dry enough from the time the potatoes appear above the ground until the crops cover the ground to such an extent that it is impossible to get between the rows with the cultivator without serious injury to the vines. If you should ask me how often I think the potato crop should be cultivated, I would say at least six to eight times in addition to harrowing the crop two or three times before the potatoes are up after planting. This

method of cultivation of potatoes is not only a case where tillage is manure, but *it is water, and moisture also*, and some of the largest crops grown in New York State last season, when in several counties where we had not one drop of rainfall in from seven to nine weeks, was owing to the continuous culture the crop received.

Shall we spray? Yes, if the crop needs it and how are we to know? The only way we can tell, is to be thoroughly familiar with the prevailing conditions not only of the soil but of the seed that is planted, if it was infected with early or late blight accompanied by rot on the farm the previous season, or if the seed planted was from an infected field or from a section of this state or any other where blight and rot were rampant, I would say spray by all means, spray early and often and, to change the phraseology of the Scriptures to a certain degree, I would say "spray without ceasing." For spraying purposes to prevent rot or blight, there is nothing better than Bordeaux mixture with one pound Paris green added to each 60 gallons to kill the bugs. If the vines are kept copper plated with Bordeaux, there is no possibility of blight, and in sections where blight is prevailing the copper plated potatoes are the ones that invariably give the big crops. In our immediate section of Western New York, where our farms are located, we have been extremely fortunate in escaping any serious trouble from blight, and this last season I did not see a single field affected with blight in any form. While most potato growers and especially the scientists recommend the Bordeaux applied in a liquid form with a power sprayer, an easy way is to apply the Bordeaux in powder form with some poison in dry form

with it. There is a power machine manufactured by a New York City firm of chemists, easily pulled by one horse and run by a boy, that blows on the powdered Bordeaux and poison powder in a dry form that is a most effective outfit. This machine was first called to my attention by the large growers in Monmouth County, N. J., who are using it very extensively. It is essential of course that the dust or powder should be applied on a still day while dew or moisture is on the plants. By getting up early in the morning and starting at day light, as this machine covers five rows at a time and holds enough dust for five or six acres, there is no stopping to refill with water, and by 10 o'clock when the dew is off, a field of ten to fifteen acres will have been covered.

If we are going to grow potatoes extensively and the land is comparatively level and sandy or loamy in its texture, we will plant these potatoes with one of two or three good planters. These machines can be usually regulated to plant to a depth of four or five inches and the mechanical ingenuity of man is such that the potato planter of 1910 is almost human in accuracy of dropping; in fact I doubt if the potato seed is properly cut, if a competent boy of fifteen years could drop the seed as accurately and properly spaced as will the perfected potato planter of to-day.

After we have planted the field by a planter, we will harrow at least two or three times before the potatoes are up, once or twice afterwards before the cultivators are put into use.

Another important and one of *the* most important elements of success in successful potato growing is in the *adaptation of variety and type to*

soil. In my opinion there is no one thing that causes so many distressful failures in potato growing as in attempting to grow a variety that is not adapted to the soil upon which it is planted, and my experience has been that if we have a soil that is in proper condition to grow potatoes at all, there is some variety particularly adapted to that soil that will give good crops. On our experiment grounds years ago, which were of a sandy loam, we had 207 so-called different varieties under test for several years. Every season a number of varieties out of the 207 gave us splendid annual crops at the rate of 300-400 bushels, sometimes 500 bushels and in one case 630 bushels per acre. Certain varieties, however, growing on this natural potato soil did not produce more than 60-70 bushels and up to 125-150 bushels per acre. After we had been growing these varieties for a year or two, we received a request from the New York State Experiment Station at Geneva for a few tubers of each of the 207 sorts. We filled the order, and as you know the soil at the Geneva Station is very heavy clay loam, we were not surprised upon receiving the report from the young man in charge of the potato experiments that the varieties that were giving us poor or very ordinary yields on our soil were producing at Geneva crops of better than at the rate of 300 bushels per acre, in fact, out of the 207 kinds tested something over 50 of them yielded at from 300-500 bushels per acre and many of them were varieties that gave poor results with us. There are a few kinds of potatoes that on our own farms will not yield under the most favorable conditions more than from 75-100 bushels per acre and those same kinds in Texas at the Experiment Station in Bra-

zos County, yielded 200-400 bushels per acre. I remember one case in particular very well. I planted three bushels of splendid appearing potatoes, each tuber was perfect and faultless in appearance and each piece planted grew. When we came to harvest the crop, however, we had only $2\frac{3}{4}$ bushels the entire crop from the three bushels planted, and yet at the Texas Experiment Station this very variety gave them a yield of 230 bushels per acre.

The next question that comes up is: How are we to know what variety is adapted to the particular soil on our own farm, and my answer to that is, there is but one way to learn positively, and that is to "cut and try." We have been surprised many times in testing out the so-called new varieties received from different firms that were ushered into the world with a blare of trumpets that these varieties were comparatively valueless for our soil, while on the other hand new varieties of potatoes whose praises were unheralded and unsung have given us many times splendid results.

It is our honest opinion that if a man is growing potatoes unprofitably, that is, we will say his land is in proper condition and he is not getting an average crop of 150-200 bushels per acre and he knows in his own heart that he is doing *his best* toward making a good crop, it is up to him to thoroughly try out on his own land, other varieties of potatoes in comparison with his own stock, so that he may know by observation whether he wants to make a change or not, and my word for it, if he tries a half dozen varieties intelligently selected, he will find something that will give him the yield I have just mentioned.

The question of artificial fertilizers I have not touched upon, as from our personal experience we have not found them profitable to use. Understand, however, that I believe in commercial fertilizers, but our system of farming is such that we have plenty of clover covered freely with barnyard manure to aid in the growing of our potatoes.

Potato growing with fertilizers is a success when intelligently used, and before anyone can afford to use it freely, one must find out just what his soil is deficient in before going into it too heavily, for instance—divide an acre into four parts: on $\frac{1}{4}$ acre apply broadcast or with a drill before planting 500 lbs. of sulphate of potash; on another $\frac{1}{4}$ acre put on 500 lbs. of high grade acidulated phosphate; on another 200 lbs., $\frac{1}{2}$ nitrate of soda and $\frac{1}{2}$ dried blood, and on the fourth quarter 500 lbs. of a good high grade fertilizer analyzing 4-6 ammonia, 6-8 available phosphoric acid and 6-8 actual potash, then give the entire acre the same cultivation, harvest each $\frac{1}{4}$ acre separately, measure or weigh the crop, and you will know somewhere near what your soil needs far better than any college professor or any one else can tell you.

It has been my privilege in pursuing investigations in regard to the potato crop, to become thoroughly familiar with the methods of growing this crop in many states: Maine, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Wyoming, Colorado, all the Middle States and N. E. States and in Florida, Texas and Dominion of Canada, and I wish to say in conclusion, that nowhere else on the face of the round globe have we better potato soil lying close to good markets awaiting intelligent culture than in the Empire State, right at our doors, nor is there

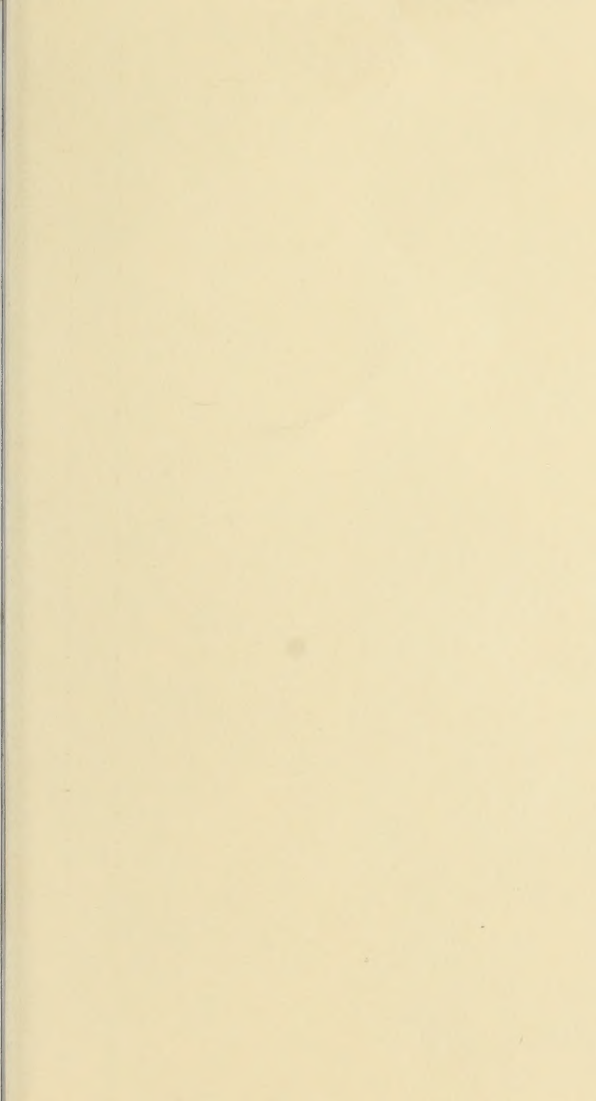
any other soil, new or old, that will give as much in return for labor and money invested than we have right here in the Empire State. We know from figures gathered from time to time by the United States Census authorities that New York State leads the entire sisterhood in the production of many valuable crops.

It is said of Washington, that he was "first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen." I can say of New York that she is first in cows and I take off my hat to the dairy cow; she is first in hay and I take off my hat to the hay grower, but he who raises hay and sells it year after year impoverishes his farm and leaves to posterity dust and ashes. New York is first in potatoes, she is the only state which has ever grown a 50-million bushel crop in any year, and her usual production for the past twenty years has been twice that of any other state.

The New York potato grower is on the high road to success, and for best results he should adopt the dairy cow as his companion and friend, feed to her the hay and corn crop of the Empire State, and by so doing he will also feed his crop of potatoes and grow larger crops than he ever produced before. The average crop of New York State for a dozen years is less than 100 bushels per acre, and some ignorant people lay it to worn out soil. This is nonsense of the rankest sort. Ireland's soil, cold as it may be, produces an annual crop of around 200 bushels per acre; the soil of old England 193 bushels per acre for twenty years; Germany over 200 bushels for its entire acreage; and do you know that we in the United States are mere tyros in the growing of potatoes? Our crop is from 250-300 million bushels per year, while the

German Empire, about the size of our largest state, grows an annual production of five times the United States crop; in fact, the crop of the German Empire has not been less than 1,500,000,000 bushels any year in the last ten years. Little Belgium, a country with naturally poor, wet, soggy soil, has, owing to intelligent culture, the most productive land on the globe, acre for acre, and her yield of potatoes for the last decade is 227 bushels per acre. Now the acres of Belgium, Germany, France, England and Ireland have been farmed for a thousand years, and they were never naturally as productive as the acres of the Empire State which have been farmed for a hundred years and the production of these old world countries is from 2-2½ times as great as ours. It is time that we ceased flattering ourselves that we know it all. We should realize our ignorance, our lack of practical knowledge, and it is up to us to learn of the nations on the other side of the Atlantic and also to sit at the feet of practical men in this very state who are growing average yields of 200-300 bushels per acre and better on land no better than yours or mine.

All hail the potato grower of the Empire State. May he be studious, industrious and scientific and success will crown his efforts.





EDWARD F. DIBBLE SEEDGROWER
HONEOYE FALLS, N.Y.

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